FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON 6 SEPTEMBER SUMMIT MEETING

Morning Session

FL062315 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1838 GMT on 6 September carries recorded color video coverage of the 6 September morning session of the sixth nonalined countries summit conference being held at Havana's Palace of Conventions. Coverage opens with Castro announcing that Guyana's Prime Minister Forbes Burnham will preside at this session. Burnham invites Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq to address the conference at 1840 GMT.

After Haq's speech, Burnham introduces India's External Affairs Minister S. N. Mishra who begins speaking at 1925 GMT. He thanks Castro for the hospitality accorded him by the Cuban people. He talks about nonalinement and the need for respect among members in avoiding armed conflicts. He adds that the movement should support all liberation movements and respect the sovereignty of all nations. He states that national problems concerning security and political systems should be respected by all nonalined countries. He expresses concern for the intensification of tension in the Middle East as a result of the Camp David separate peace treaty signed by Israel and Egypt. He adds that the Palestinian people cannot be denied the right to be heard in all negotiations dealing with their homeland and that Israel must withdraw from all occupied Arab territories. He ends his speech at 2005 GMT.

Burnham introduces Mali's President Moussa Traore who begins speaking at 2007 GMT. Traore thanks Castro and the Cuban people for the many courtesies extended to him and his delegation. He goes on to explain the need for the nonalined movement to remain united and give support to those peoples struggling for independence. He makes special references to the case of the Palestinian people who, he says, find themselves without a homeland or human rights. He states that one of the cardinal principles of the movement is not to meddle in the internal affairs of others, but stresses it is its duty to be firm in support of those who are oppressed and subject to tyrannical regimes. He praises Castro for overcoming the gigantic obstacle that the economic blockade represents. He makes several proposals to the nonalined movement on ways to achieve a faster rate of development. He ends his speech at 2052 GMT.

Burnham then introduces Guinea's President Ahmed Sekou Toure who begins speaking at 2054 GMT. He hails Cuba and its leaders for their great accomplishments. He says the movement must serve the aspirations of the member-countries and their peoples. He stresses that the nonalined countries' objective is just but must be organized for total success. Referring to the growing number of nonalined countries, he says the movement now constitutes two-thirds of the United Nations. He adds that this demands greater responsibility in their actions. He urges a better structure and organization in the movement and makes certain proposals as to the leadership. He examines the more important international issues. In the Middle East he demands the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab territories. In Kampuchea he supports the seating of the People's Republic government. In Western Sahara he sees a source of concern for the entire African Continent. He highly praises Cuba for its contributions to emencipation struggles in Latin America, Africa, Asia and the Middle East and says the Cuban people are worthy of the respect of all progressive nations. In closing, he welcomes all new members. He ends his speech at 2203 GMT.

Burnham then reads a declaration on Dominica which was devastated by Hurricane David. The document outlines the damage caused to the island and the number of people killed and injured.

Nicaragua's revolutionary junta member Daniel Ortega is then introduced and begins speaking at 2214 GMT. Ortega raps the media for reports linking the junta to the Soviet bloc and siding with the People's Republic of Kampuchea. He adds that during the war in his country the press reported that Somoza would win because he had the troops, tanks and aircraft. He adds that the media was wrong then because, despite all that Somoza had, he did not have the people and the Sandinists were the people. He stresses that Nicaragua does not aline with anyone because it is committed to nonalinemert which is why it joined the movement. Returning to the subject of Nicaragua's domestic struggles, he recounts some outstanding events in which some mercenary elements were involved. He recounts the invasion of Nicaragua by Yankee Marines, Sandino's heroic defense of the fatherland and the Somoza dynasty that following. Ortega blames Israel for arming Somoza. He explains what the revolution is doing in Nicaragua to improve the lot of its people; he ends his speech at 2302 GMT.

When Nicaraguan junta member Daniel Ortega concludes his speech, Guyana's Prime Minister Forbes Burnham intorduces Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop who begins speaking at 2304 GMT. Bishop begins his speech by expressing joy over following the Nicaraguan representative to the podium because, he says, the Central American country and Grenada attained independence almost at the same time. He adds that his country was the second in the world to recognize Nicaragua. Bishop stresses that his country's position vis-a-vis racism, imperialism, apartheid and any other forms of oppression is very clear--it is one of condemnation and repulsion. He asserts that Egypt has betrayed the Palestinian people and urges the nonalined countries to condemn Egypt. He expresses support for the People's Republic of Kampuchea and asks that its representatives be recognized by the summit. Step by step he examines the world's areas of conflict and expresses his country's position in each case.

In closing, Bishop welcomes the new nonalined members and expresses support for the independence of Belize, the Puerto Rican people and all other peoples struggling for independence, sovereignty and justice. He scores those who blame Cuba for everything that happens in the world and recalls that the Cuban leaders have been the target of foreign assassins. He says that, thanks to Cuba, many peoples have liberated themselves, following the example set by that Caribbean country. He says that the people of Grenada will struggle for the region's unity. When he concludes his speech at 0004 GMT, television coverage ends.

Text of Haq Speech

BK070440 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1602 GMT 6 Sep 79 BK

[Text of speech by Pakistan President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq at nonalined countries summit conference at Havana's Palace of Conventions on 6 September--recorded]

[Text] Mr Chairman, their majesties, presidents, prime ministers, excellencies, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen: 1,400 years ago the world witnessed a unique revolution--a revolution which changed the course of history by throwing a challenge to the empires, dominations and tyrannies of the (?kings).

[Words indistinct] that the white man is not superior to the black, nor the black to the yellow, but all are equal in the eyes of the maker, was a clarion call for jihad [holy war] against tyranny and oppression, domination and exploitation of man by man, of people by people. The message of the great revolutionary, Prophet Mohammad--peace be upon him--is a message of peace, equality and human brotherhood. This is as valid today as it was 14 centuries ago. It will remain so for all times to come. It was this very message which inspired and moved the people of Pakistan under fearless leadership of our great leader Qaide Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah to wage a long and relentless struggle for self-determination, independence and freedom. In 1947 our efforts were crowned with success and we broke the shackles of the alien rule and emerged as a sovereign independent state. It is this nation of 75 million people whom I have the honor to represent in this august body. The Islamic character of Pakistan's policy is the foundation of our commitment to the principles of universal brotherhood, justice and equality. Respect for human rights and social justice as well as tolerance of divergent views and opinion are among the cardinal principles of Islam.

Pakistan's participation in the sixth summit conference of the nonalined countries is an event of great importance and satisfaction to the people of Pakistan. It constitutes the acquisition of the rightful place in the common struggle for a just and equitable world order. I would like to express the deep gratitude of the government and people of Pakistan and my own appreciation of the support and welcome extended to Pakistan on its formal entry into the nonalined movement.

Mr Chairman: I extend to you my very warm felicitations on assumption of the high office of the presidency of this conference and of the nonalined movement. Your heroic contribution to the freedom, independence and progress of your country is legendary. We are confident that the dynamic vision and wisdom which you have so amply demonstrated will serve further the cause of the movement in the coming years. May God guide us all in fulfilling our heavy responsibilities for the common good of the mankind.

I take this opportunity to express to your distinguished predecessor, President Jayewardene, our deep admiration for the exemplary manner in which Sri Lanka ably guided the nonalined movement during the past 3 years.

Sir: May I also express our deep gratitude to the government and people of Cuba and especially to you personally, Mr Chairman, for the excellent arrangements made for the conference and for the generous hospitality which has been extended to the Pakistan delegation. We are most grateful to you for the consideration shown to us.

I wish to convey Pakistan's greetings to the other new members of the nonalined movement--Bolivia, Grenada, Suriname, Nicaragua, the Patriotic Front and to our neighbor Iran with which Pakistan is eternally linked in fraternal ties. The people of Pakistan rejoice over the triumph of the struggle of the Iranian people under the inspiration and guidance of their great leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and welcome the (?emergence) of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Mr Chairman: Pakistan was closely associated with the pioneering effect at Colombo, Belgrade and Bandung in 1950 which, as President Jayewardene recently recalled, led to the launching of the nonalined movement. As I have mentioned in my message to the Belgrade conference last year, Pakistan's policy has consistently been nonalined in spirit and substance.

The principles of peaceful coexistence enunciated at the Bandung conference, which have been firmly espoused by the nonalined movement, form the cornerstone of Pakistan's foreign policy. For the nonalined nations in particular, these principles and objectives were neither political slogans nor abstract concepts. They are principles of abiding and fundamental importance to all mankind. Adherence to them or their violation implies the difference between security and insecurity, between freedom and subjugation and above all between peace and conflict. It is, therefore, of vital importance that the Havana conference should uphold and abide by these principles and objectives in order to maintain the fundamental character of the nonalined movement.

Mr Chairman: We are honored by the presence here of Marshal Tito and it is befitting that we should acknowledge the role played by him in the inception, evolution and strengthening of the nonalined movement. It was Yugoslavia's independent policies which inspired the idea of nonalinement with the rival blocs that emerged after the Second World War. It was Marshal Tito's vision and steadfastness which transformed this concept into the historic summit of 25 countries in Belgrade, a movement which today represents the combined force of nearly 100 nations from all parts of the world.

Pakistan perceived the nonalined movement as an affirmation of independence of opinion and action and, of course, for peace, justice, equality and progress. It is the brotherhood of men and nations regardless of differences of color, creed, race or political belief. It is directed against no bloc or no grouping, nor should it identify itself with any power bloc. It is a voluntary association of states joined by their common commitment to the liquidation of colonialism, neo-colonialism, imperialism, racism--including Zionism--and opposition to hegemony or domination in any guise or in any form. It is committed to the search for general and complete disarmament, the creation of a universal system of collective security and the establishment of a new and equitable world order.

The convening of the nonalined summit for the first time in Latin America is an event of special significance and an important landmark in our collective struggle for political and economic independence.

Mr Chairman: Our nations can be truly free and independent only if people struggling under colonial and alien rule are fully, completely and unconditionally liberated. The heroism and noble struggle of the people of Palestine and southern Africa represent the essence of our movement. The Middle East situation could lead the world to catastrophe. The history of this long and tragic conflict is a tale of conspiracy, injustice and aggression against the brave people and the sacred land of Palestine. It is the saga of noble, righteous and principled resistance to the forces of colonialism and Zionism, a saga of sacrifice and heroism, of blood and tears.

Israel's occupation of the whole Palestine and other Arab territories and its repeated military aggression, which continue to this day, have compounded the cruel injustice inflicted on the Palestinian people and the Arab world. Emboldened by the partial agreement of Camp David, Israel has stepped up its indiscriminate and barbaric bombardment of southern Lebanon, inflicting death and destruction on innocent men, women and children in villages, towns and Palestinian refugee camps. We are deeply anguished by the deliberate and (?countless) efforts of the Israeli occupation authorities to Judaize the holy city of Jerusalem and to desecrate and obliterate its historical and traditional Islamic and Christian character in great defiance of international (?appeals) and even of the Camp David accord.

Mr Chairman: The conditions for a just and durable peace in the Middle East are clear and have been repeatedly affirmed by the United Nations and other international forums including the Organization of African Unity, the Islamic conference and the nonalined movement. These are, firstly, that the Palestinian people must be enabled to exercise their inalienable and fundamental rights of self-determination and national independence in their homeland in Palestine and, secondly, that the Israelis must withdraw from all occupied Arab territories totally and completely without any exception, condition or delay. In this context let me say categorically that the holy city of Jerusalem must be returned unconditionally to Arab sovereignty. It cannot be made a subject of compromise or bargaining. [applause]

It is most unfortunate that the Camp David accord has ignored this essential prerequisite of peace in the Middle East and has sought to impose partial and one-sided arrangements which compromised the rights of the Palestinian people and the obligation of total Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories. I am confident that the Havana summit will not accept any arrangements of partial peace and will reaffirm unequivocally the fundamentals of a just and durable settlement in the Middle East. In particular, this conference must impress upon the world that one of our members, the Palestine Liberation Organization, is the sole and legitimate representative of the heroic Palestinian people; that it is the principal party to the dispute; and that peace will not come to the Middle East without its active and full participation in and acceptance of a comprehensive settlement. I am convinced that PLO, under the dauntless leadership of our brother Yasir 'Arafat, will be victorious and that we shall welcome before long Palestine as a sovereign state in this movement. [applause]

In Southern Africa events are fast moving toward a final and decisive confrontation. The last and most (?vicious) vestiges of colonialism and racism in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa have survived so far largely because of support and succor of certain powers which profit from the system of plunder and exploitation. In southern Africa, diplomacy, which has so far been ineffective, unfortunately holds out only a slender chance of leading these countries to national independence. The fascist regimes have protracted the negotiations as a subterfuge for perpetuating their domination.

The nonalined movement must therefore assert itself fully to wage the struggle against racist tyranny. Here, we warmly welcome the presence of the indomitable leaders of the Zimbabwe people, Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe, at this conference. I would like on this occasion to reaffirm Pakistan's pledge of assistance to the Patriotic Front which we acknowledge as the authentic representative of the people of Zimbabwe. I would also warmly welcome Mr Sam Njomo, a dedicated leader of SWAPO, and would assure him that my government would likewise support the legitimate struggle of the Southwest African People's Organization to liberate the people of Namibia from South African occupation. The day is not far off when the people of South Africa will realize their cherished dream of independence and rise overwhelmingly to destroy the iniquitous, odious and evil system of apartheid. [applause]

While fully and wholeheartedly supporting all the legitimate liberation movements of oppressed people, Pakistan does not rule out recourse to diplomacy. We have an open mind of the capability of the proposed London conference to evolve a generally acceptable settlement for genuine majority rule in Zimbabwe.

Pakistan would also favor a renewed effort to make South Africa implement the Security Council agreement for a free and impartial plebiscite in Namibia. But if such diplomatic endeavors are to succeed, the major Western powers must exert the necessary pressure on the racist regime and not hesitate to take resolute action under Chapter 7 of the United Nations Charter.

Mr Chairman: It is deplorable that international relations continue to be characterized by power politics and the balance of terror. It is a matter of deep regret and anxiety that small and weak states--the vast majority of the members of this movement--are exposed to threats of aggression, intervention, subversion and pressure of any kind. It is therefore imperative for the nonalined movement to reinforce our unity and solidarity and to actively work for the creation of an effective system of collective security as envisaged in the United Nations Charter.

[Word indistinct] to enhance the security of nonalined states can also be considered at the regional level, accompanied wherever possible by regional disarmament arrangements. Pakistan, for its part, renews its commitment to renounce the use of force in the conduct of its relations with other nations and is willing to enter into appropriate arrangements for the peaceful settlement of disputes at all levels--bilateral, regional and multilateral. Pakistan has always endeavored to maintain good relations with all nations--large and small--and will continue to do so. Like any self-respecting country, Pakistan cannot allow any foreign power to dictate our internal or external policies. As an independent and sovereign state, we are determined to retain the responsibility for our choices and decisions.

Mr Chairman: Pakistan is actively engaged in the task of developing relations with its neighbors on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. Our relations with India have improved and we continue to expand the areas of cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit. Pakistan is determined to seek the resolution of the dispute regarding the status of Jammu and Kashmir in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions and the spirit of the Simla agreement. A just and peaceful solution of this problem will usher in a new era of cooperation and amity in South Asia.

Bangladesh, with whom we have a common history, religion and culture, has a special place in the hearts of the people of Pakistan. The areas of close cooperation between our two countries will continue to grow in every field.

With our other neighbors, Afghanistan also, Pakistan has age-old ties of history, culture and faith. The Government of Pakistan has consistently sought the establishment of goodneighborly relations with Afghanistan on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, namely, respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, nonaggression, equality and mutual benefit and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. We have no political difference with Afghanistan but, if Afghanistan thinks that there is a difference, we are prepared to open a dialog on the subject at any time, at any place. Regrettably, the development of mutual trust, such as we desire, has been inhibited by the influx into Pakistan of more than 170,000 refugees. The influx has also imposed a heavy burden on our resources which for purely humanitarian reasons we cannot shirk.

With the Soviet Union, our great neighbor on the north, Pakistan's relations are developing in many fields. We appreciate in particular the invaluable assistance given to us by the Soviet Union, especially in the development of our heavy industry. We share with the Soviet Union a common position on a number of global issues.

Pakistan's relations with its great Asian neighbor, the People's Republic of China, have been close and friendly. These relations are based on the adherence to the five principles of peaceful coexistence. The friendship between China and Pakistan, which enjoys the (?full support) of our people, has continued to grow over the years. China's principled and significant support for the liberation struggle of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America is a matter of record. Itself a developing country, China has consistently extended generous assistance in the national reconstruction and development efforts of many Third World countries. We in Pakistan deeply value and appreciate this selfless assistance. There is no doubt that the People's Republic of China will play an increasingly important role in international affairs and in refinforcing the struggle of the nonalined movement against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism--including Zionism hegemony and all forms of domination.

Mr Chairman: The greatest threat to international peace and security, indeed to the survival of civilization, arises from the awesome nuclear arsenal in the possesion of the great powers, especially the two major nuclear powers. A new world order cannot be created while these nations accumulate evermore sophisticated and destructive weapons. The nonalinement movement must remain in the forefront of the struggle for nuclear disarmament. The pace of international negotiations on disarmament needs to be accelerated.

Salt II is an important step in the right direction, even though its scope is strictly limited. The major nuclear powers have still to live up to their commitment to achieve significant and manifold reduction in their nuclear arsenal. In the meanwhile, barriers must be built to insure against the possibility of the use or threat of nuclear weapons. Pakistan renews the call for a total prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. As the first and minimum step the nonalined states have the right to ask the nuclear powers to undertake in a legally binding manner not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against those non-nuclear weapon states which are not involved in the nuclear military alliances of the great powers. Pakistan has proposed a draft international convention along these lines and hopes that this conference will lend its support to this proposal.

While the major nuclear powers remain unresponsive to the legitimate and reasonable proposals for nuclear disarmament, in the (?long-years) of nuclear weapons, the question of nuclear proliferation has come to exercise their minds to the exclusion of almost all other aspects of disarmament. They have launched a campaign against the acquisition of advanced nuclear technology by the developing countries on the pretext that this will result in nuclear proliferation. In particular, Pakistan has been made the focus of a campaign of hostile propaganda and pressure to compel us to abandon our peaceful nuclear program. Irrational fears are sought to be aroused about the Islamic bomb. The specter of an imaginary Pakistani bomb threatening the cities of India was conjured up by a United States senator. This is obviously calculated to revive the old fears and antipathies which have divided these two countries [India and Pakistan] in the past and which both India and Pakistan are trying to replace by relations of mutual trust.

A section of the Western media have even suggested recourse to sabotage, covert action or paramilitary attack to destroy Pakistan's peaceful nuclear facilities. Let me say that Pakistan will not succumb to such pressures and propaganda. Our nuclear program is peaceful. Pakistan's dependence on nuclear energy in the absence of adequate fossil fuel is inescapable. A developing country should not be required to forego the attainment of a modicum of self-reliance in this field.

Indeed, the most ferocious threat is posed by the nuclear arsenals acquired by the major nuclear powers all over the world. No effective measures have been devised to mitigate or contain this threat. Even more ironic is the fact that while alarm is voiced over the development of nuclear energy in the Third World, the danger posed by the clandestine acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel and by South Africa is conveniently overlooked.

Mr Chairman: Rapid economic progress is vital for giving meaning and substance to political independence and for establishing a society based on justice and equal opportunity for all. The inequitable natur> of the present international economic order is evident from the fact that it continuously siphons off resources from the developing to the developed countries and perpetuates existing discrimination and imbalances. The coming year will witness a critical phase of our dialog with the developed nations leading up to the special session of the General Assembly in 1980. In this context, the reform of the world monetary and trading system represents one of the most crucial aspects of the struggle to establish a new international economic order. The present system is largely a continuing pattern of colonial and imperialist exploitation. Developing countries can no longer remain content with providing raw materials to the developed countries to keep the wheels of their industry moving.

The historic action of the oil-producing countries to assert control over their precious natural resource held out the hope that, jointly, the developing countries could secure equality of economic opportunity. At the sixth special session, [as heard] the world community declared the agreement to establish a new international economic order. Unfortunately, there has been no concrete program toward this goal.

(?The sustained) dialog in which we have been engaged with the developed countries has brought no nearer the rea ization of our aspirations. In the meantime, the developed countries have passed the cost of their readjustment to oil prices on to the most vulnerable of the developing countries. At the same time, we are faced with the rising tide of protectionism against our manufactured exports, the reduction of financial assistance to the developing countries and the (?mounting) of debts, all of which have seriously curtailed our capacity to sustain and finance our development plans. A substantial increase in concessional assistance and effective debt relief measures in favor of the most seriously affected countries is, therefore, an urgent necessity. Along with measures to abolish protectionism and increase the exports of developing countries, we must seek to establish a new framework for international monetary and financial cooperation to insure the transfer of resources [words indistinct] assured basis at a level commensurate with the development needs of the developing countries.

The establishment of a new international economic order will lead, among other things, to unity and cohesion in the ranks of the nonalined countries and the utilization of their collective bargaining strength in the difficult negotiations with the developed world. At the same time, the search for new areas of collective self-reliance and mutual cooperation could be intensified. We feel that the program of collective self-reliance adopted at Arusha and reaffirmed at Manila should give further impetus to our efforts in this direction. [Words indistinct] such programs and structures must reflect through mutuality of interests so that economic cooperation and collaboration are based upon an equitable and rational complementarity of resources and capability.

Mr Chairman: We are asking for a fundamental restructuring of the world economic system. We are asking that the developing nations should be brought into the decisionmaking process that determines their future. The existing trend leading to the further impoverishment of the developing countries and to the widening of international economic inequalities must now be halted and reversed because I believe that there is no more urgent issue for the international community than to provide the opportunity for two-thirds of the human race to [words indistinct] from the scourge of hunger, sickness, ignorance, degradation and to live free from want and in conditions of dignity.

And finally, Mr Chairman, let the message go forward from Havana that the participants in the summit have renewed their dedication and commitment to the cause and principles of nonalinement, that the movement will regain the initiative and its unique role in international affairs, that it will not weaken or waver in its support to the cause of independence, justice and progress throughout the world, that it will not flinch or falter in its opposition to exploitation, domination and oppression, that the nonalined nations think not of war but of peace, not of conflict but of cooperation, that they steadfastly work for building a new world order and that they rejoice to (?restore) honor and dignity to mankind. May God almighty give us the necessary strength and vision to realize the noble objectives of this movement. Amen! I thank you, sir. [applause]

Declaration on Dominica

FL062231 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1838 GMT on 6 September carries a videotape of the 6 September morning session of the nonalined countries summit conference. Immediately after the conclusion of Guinean President Seko Toure's speech at 2203 GMT, Guyanese Prime Minister Forbes Burnham, chairman of the session, reads a nonalined countries declaration on the effects of the hurricane on the island of Dominica.

In the declaration, CARICOM countries appeal to the nonalined countries for assistance to Dominica. Burnham further announces the following contributions to Dominica's "rehabilitation funds:" Sri Lanka, $25,000; Cuba, "a significant sum" which the president of this republic, "with his traditional modesty, does not allow us to announce;" Palestine Liberation Organization, $10,000; Cyprus, $25,000; United Arab Emirates, $100,000; Iraq, $1 million; Kuwait, $1 million; India, $50,000; Pakistan, $25,000; and Syria, $1 million. All these figures are given in U.S. dollars.

Evening Session

FL070407 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 0139 GMT on 7 September carries recorded color video coverage of the 6 September evening session of the sixth nonalined countries summit conference being held at Havana's Palace of Conventions. Coverage opens with Castro announcing that he will be absent the greater part of the session because he has to attend a presidium meeting and that the session will be chaired by the delegation of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction. The unidentified Nicaraguan representative introduces Indonesia's Vice President Adam Malik who begins speaking at 0141 GMT.

Malik begins his speech by thanking Castro for the warm welcome accorded him and his delegation by the Cuban people. He focuses his attention on what he calls "principal adversaries"--racism, discrimination, apartheid, colonialism and the indifference of the superpowers--and says the movement must maintain unity and close cooperation to combat evils which could impede the process of development. He mentions the need for guaranteeing social justice for the peoples and a bright future for the younger generations. He ends his speech at 0214 GMT.

Sao Tome and Principe's President Manuel Pinto da Costa is introduced and begins speaking at 0217 GMT. In his speech, Da Costa stresses unity to attain a different type of relations between developed and underdeveloped countries. He says they must be firm with all members who violate the movement's principles. Citing Castro's opening remarks, he says those are the guidelines that must be followed. He says that the nonalined countries do not believe in the use of force in international relations, that they all want peace and security. He condemns the illegal and illegitimate occupation of the territory of Western Sahara by Morocco and expresses support for the POLISARIO Front. He urges the movement's support for the people of Western Sahara and congratulates Mauritania for its withdrawal from the area.

When Da Costa ends his speech at 0248 GMT, Yemen's Supreme People's Council Presidium Chairman 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il is introduced and begins speaking at 0251 GMT. He hails the victories of all revolutionary peoples around the world, citing Iran, Nicaragua and others. He says imperialism no longer can impose its will on and exploit small countries. He urges the movement to continue to struggle against imperialism, Zionism and discriminatory practices. He warns that members should know which nations are their friends and which their enemies. He urges the nonalined movement's strong condemnation of As-Sadat's regime. He hails the Cuban people and urges them to continue the struggle to overcome the U.S. economic blockade. He concludes his address at 0320 GMT.

Gabon's Prime Minister Leon Mbeiame is introduced and begins speaking at 0322 GMT. After thanking the Cuban people for the many courtesies and warm hospitality, Mbeiame says he will address the more important international problems that are of concern to the nonalined movement. One by one Mbeiame refers to the Rhodesian and Namibian cases in southern Africa, the Middle East problem, the occupation of Cyprus, the reunification of Korea and several other topics. He urges the members to make an effort to reconcile their positions for the sake of unity. In closing, he says that strengthening the movement is not a case of structure but of the need to vigorously pursue the policy of nonalinement. He ends his speech at 0353 GMT.

At the conclusion of Mbeiame's speech, the television coverage ends.

CASTRO ATTENDS CONFERENCE BUREAU SESSION 6 SEP

LD070216 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2347 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Havana, Sep 6 (TANJUG)--Cuban President Fidel Castro made it known at the start of this afternoon's session that he would not attend its work because he was going to the meeting of the bureau of the 6th nonalined summit of heads of state or government.

The conference bureau is made up of the host country as chairman, twenty vice-chairmen (Yugoslavia among them), the general rapporteur of the 6th summit, the chairmen of the Political and Economic committees and Sri Lanka as the movement's coordinator between the 5th and 6th summits.

'Temporary Compromise' on Kampuchea Reached

LD070840 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0635 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana--At the meeting held last night of the bureau of the sixth conference of heads of state or government of the nonalined countries, a temporary compromise solution was reached regarding the representation of Kampuchea at this conference. It is reported that the bureau, bearing in mind the discussions conducted at the preparatory meeting and at the ministerial conference, has decided to propose to the conference the appointment of an ad hoc committee formed from member countries of the sixth summit bureau. This committee would continue to analyze this issue and would submit a report to the next conference of foreign ministers of the nonalined countries. It is also reported that the bureau will propose to the sixth summit that, until a decision is reached on which side will have the right to the empty place, neither of the sides will be able to seek a place in any of the movement's bodies.

POLITICAL COMMITTEE PROGRESSES ON TEXT OF FINAL DOCUMENT

LD070226 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2207 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 6 (TANJUG)--The sixth summit's Political Committee, working as a drafting group, reached accord today on a large number of questions.

It has been learned from delegation circles that the greater part of the text relating to Palestine has been adopted, with the confirmation of the already affirmed stand of the nonalined that there can be no solutions in the Middle East without the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights to independence, self-determination and their own state. The text of this part of the document was submitted by a group of Arab countries and constituted the basis for the discussion. It also stresses that the Palestinian question is the crux of the Middle East problem and the fundamental cause of the Arab-Israel conflict.

It has been learned that the text of the final document related to this important question also emphasises that the Palestinian problem and the Middle East crisis represent an inseparable whole in the search for a solution, which must not be partial or refer to only one side of the conflict. What is left now is to agree on the formulation of the paragraphs related to the condemnation of the Camp David accords and the Israel-Egyptian negotiations. These two paragraphs, it has been learned, are to be formulated by a working group of representatives of Arab and African countries. The African countries' representatives, according to well-informed circles, want, on these points, to reiterate the stand of the recent O.S.U. summit in Monrovia which condemned all partial agreements and negotiations and fully supported the rights of the Palestinian people. The Monrovia document does not cite any names.

Adopting the text of the document related to Cyprus, the Political Committee asked for full solidarity with and support to the Cypriot people and the urgent implementation of the U.N. resolution on Cyprus. Strict respect for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and nonalined character of Cyprus is also asked. The committee continues its work today.

PLO Agrees to Deletion of 'Armed Struggle'

PA070257 Paris AFP in English 0238 GMT 7 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Havana, Sept 6 (AFP)--The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) today agreed to the deletion of a reference to its armed struggle in the preamble of draft resolution prepared for the heads of state at the nonaligned summit meeting here, a Palestinian source said. The original preamble noted that the Palestinian people, led by the PLO, rejected the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and were determined to oppose them by all means, including armed struggle. But the reference was deleted by the summit Political Committee after several African delegations said they could not accept the phrase since one of the nations against which the struggle would be waged was Egypt, a member of the nonaligned movement.

CUBA REPORTEDLY TONING DOWN 'EXTREMIST' STANCE AT SUMMIT

PA070321 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 6 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Reliable sources indicated today in Havana that the Cuban delegation to the summit conference of 95 nonalined nations has begun retreating from its extremist position, which many countries felt had been trying to turn the movement toward Moscow. The change came about on the 4th day of this 5-day conference of nations representing more than half of the world's population, which has brought 53 chiefs of state, government and liberation movements to Havana.

Things are going very well for us, said a Yugoslav diplomat. Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito is the only surviving nonalined movement founder and a key defender of a position of simultaneous and equidistant independence from both the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Cubans have begun turning back and some agreements have been reached in connection with the drafting of the Havana declaration, which will be adopted at the end of the conference, a diplomat explained. The conference is scheduled to end tomorrow, but the delays caused by the lengthy speeches--one of them lasted over 2 hours--may force the chiefs of state to meet on Saturday.

According to several officials connected with the committee in charge of drafting the declaration--headed by Cuba, the host country--the group is eliminating several of the declaration's anti-U.S. points, but there will not be amendments attacking the Soviets for their hegemonism. The document will constitute a symphony of silence, a diplomat in the committee said. It will not be anti-U.S., nor will be it anti-Soviet. It will not attack Egypt, nor will it attack Vietnam for invading Kampuchea. Regarding the Egyptian issue, the conference's Political Committee informally agreed to reject a demand by the radical Arab countries to suspend the Cairo government's participation in the nonalined movement. King Husayn's speech yesterday was one of the most moderate delivered until now by an Arab chief at the conference. He did not even mention the sanctions that other Arab countries have imposed on Cairo as a reprisal for the peace treaty signed with Israel.

One of the few irritating points still pending concerns the two rival Kampuchean delegations, one representing the present Kampuchean Government, the other representing Pol Pot's regime, ousted in January as a result of a Vietnamese invasion.

NONALINED AFRICAN COUNTRIES DISCUSS SOUTHERN AFRICA

LD061915 Tunis TAP in English 1617 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Havana, Sept 6, (TAP-INA)--The African group at the VI non-aligned summit in Havana held last night a meeting at the level of foreign ministers and examined questions relating to the situation in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe.

TEXT OF KURT WALDHEIM 4 SEP SUMMIT ADDRESS

FL052035 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 2009 GMT 4 Sep 79 FL

[Speech by Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations, at the nonalined countries summit conference at Havana's Palace of Conventions on 4 September--recorded; speaking in English with consecutive Spanish translation]

[Text] Mr President, Your Majesties, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: I am grateful to you, President Castro, for your kindness in which to meet here and address this sixth conference of heads of state or governments of nonalined countries. This august assembly which consists of the leaders of more than half of the worlds governments gives me a valuable opportunity to exchange views with them and to gain deeper insights into their problems which are uppermost in their minds.

Mr President, may I first of all express to you my warmest congratulations on your election as chairman of this important conference. I wish you full success in the discharge of your new and great responsibilities. I am also most appreciative of the generous hospitality and the cordial reception accorded to me by you personally, by your government and the people of Cuba. Earlier this year I had the priviledge of visiting this beautiful country and to see the remarkable progress the people of Cuba have made under your dynamic leadership. I should also like to express my gratitude for the support and cooperation which your government is extending to the United Nations and which you reflected so brilliantly in your impressive speech yesterday to this assembly.

Mr President, permit me to take this opportunity to congratualte also the outgoing chairman, the retiring president of Sri Lanka, Mr Jayewardene, for the outstanding way in which he has guided your movement during the past 3 years, and to thank him for the magnificent cooperation he has extened to the United Nations during those years.

Mr President, as this is the first nonalined summit conference held in this hemisphere, it signifies a recognition of the important contributions made to the nonalined movement by the Latin American countries. There are many outstanding resolutions of the United Nations which owe their inspiration to Latin America and which are instilled with large contemporary awareness of issues of great consequence in international life. This summit conference witnesses the admission of new members and the thus a further broadening of the base of the nonalined movement. It is of course natural that the adherents of this movement should constantly review its policies and strategies in the light of changing international relationships. Of paramount importance however is that its aims reinforce the objectives of the UN Charter.

There are many points of convergence between the concerns of this assembly and those of the world organization, as demonstrated both in your agenda and in the role played by countries represented here and exhibited at the United Nations over the years.

In my own experience when difficult situations have arisen on a variety of international issues the nonalined movement has always been a moving force in the search for solutions acceptable to all. I am indeed convinced that the strengths and cohesion of the movement depend on the power of the principles which it seeks to promote. Most of these principles are articulated in one way or another by the UN Charter and the related international instruments. The principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples has rightly been a point of special attention in the collective endeavor of the United Nations.

The nonalined countries have made a major contribution to this endeavor. However the principles of the Charter are interdependent. For instance, full respect for territorial integrity and political independence of states is as essential as the promotion of self-determination for justice and a peaceful world order. Peaceful settlement of international disputes is one of the primary purposes of the world organization. It can be fulfilled only as states bring their maximum recognition to the principles of inadmissibility of the threat or use of force in resolving their disputes with one another. This means that they must take full advantage of the existing international machinery established for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

I feel that the nonalined movement has an important role to play in encouraging this process. This is especially so in view of the many conflicts taking place in different regions which have caused us deep concern over recent years.

Mr President, when I had the privilege of addressing this assembly in Colombo 3 years ago I referred to the wasteful diversion to military ends of resources which are sorely needed for improving the humanities --social and economic conditions--and indeed assuring man's survival. It is most unfortunate that this tendency has not been decreased. The danger of the proliferation of nuclear weaponry has become more acute. In conventional weapons we are facing an arms race which is rapidly spreading to virtually all areas of the world. Let me say here that I am deeply worried about this development.

It cannot however be said that the pursuit of the goal of disarmament at the United Nations has in any way slackened or the contribution to it from the nonalined countries is lessened. I do not want to say this. On the contrary, I appreciate these efforts. The countries prepresented here have been instrumental, for instance, in bringing about the first special session of the General Assembly ever to be devoted entirely to disarmament. There can be no doubt that this session made an important contribution to enhance the public awareness throughout the world about the dangers of the arms race and the need to bring it under control.

Meanwhile an encouraging trend is reflected in the recently signed SALT II treaty. Although its main object is to limit strategic arms levels between the two major nuclear powers its significance cannot be worldwide unless it constitutes a step in halting and reverting the nuclear arms race. This is the meaning, the real meaning of that historical agreement. It is to be hoped that this agreement may pave the way for a more certain approach to the disarmament problem in general and nuclear disarmament in particular.

Mr President, distinguished delegates, there are a number of major political issues on which little or no progress has been achieved since this conference last met in Colombo. These are issues which have engaged the attention of the United Nations as well as the nonalined movement over the years.

The situation in southern Africa continues to be a motive for anxiety. The lack of progress for solving the problems of Zimbabwe and Namibia has caused disappointment to all of us, particularly to the United Nations which has a special concern in the two territories.

The urgent need to resolve the question of Zimbabwe is underlined by the critical situation which presently remains in that territory and which has serious implications for the security of the whole region. An enduring solution of this problem can only ring true if there is a constitution which has the agreement and support of all parties. The internal settlement as well as the elections held under them does not meet this requirement and cannot therefore be recognized as valid or form a state of genuine majority rule.

Renewed efforts must be made to bring all the parties to a conference on an acceptable and durable settlement. Unless this can be done soon the situation will deteriorate further with the grave prospect of increased bloodshed, disorder and destruction. I hope very much that the ideas and plans which emerged in the recent commonwealth conference in Lusaka may provide the means of achieving such a solution. Until a solution is reached it is important, and I underline important, it is important that all member states adhere to the measures called for by the Security Council and to remain united in their approach to this problem.

Mr President, the problem of Namibia has reached a dead end. I do not hesitate to say this. This has delayed the establishment of a United Nations presence in the territory to supervise and control elections under the plan of action passed last year by the UN Security Council. There has been an intensification of the conflict involving considerable losses of human life. However renewed efforts are underway to break the stalemate by resolving difficulties which have remained open to interpretation of certain provisions of the plan for the independence of Namibia.

I need not emphasize that the success of this undertaking requires the full cooperation of all interested parties. After so much effort has been made it would be most lamentable if the final adjustments which are required for the resolution of the problem are not made. I believe, Mr President, that if we achieve satisfactory solutions to the problems of Namibia and Zimbabwe it will have a positive effect on the racial situation in South Africa itself. As I said recently in Monrovia, the international movement and its policies on racial injustice is gaining momentum and it has begun to make an impact on the situation. We must talk of the advances that have been made. One of the great tasks confronting the United Nations is the need to transform the racial situation in southern Africa so that men and women of different races can coexist and exercise their rights as equals. There is no higher imperative of peace.

Mr President, distinguished delegates, of the political problems involving the specific responsibilities for the United Nations, the Middle East continues to be among the most urgent and complex. You have already seen the complexity of this problem in the debates here and in other international forums. There can be no doubt that this question is central in the political, economic and military stability of the world. [words indistinct] international situation. As long as uncertainty, discord, frustration and violence prevail in the Middle East the world will continue to live under a profoundly destabilizing influence in its affairs and with a great and serious risk of further disaster. The question is how long the world and the people of the Middle East can afford to go on living with this burning question without resolving it.

Once again will for peace and farsigntedness are the keys to resolve one of the most hopeless situations. It is now essential that all of the parties concerned review their positions with the future, rather than the past, in mind. This is the only way to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. I wish to emphasize that through a comprehensive agreement covering all aspects of the question including of course the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, ultimately all parties concerned must be involved in the negotiating process. The United Nations which uses imagination and forbearance offers unique possibilities in this regard which have not been fully utilized and I regret to admit this.

In this connection, Mr President, it is well worth considering the convening of an international conference which, properly prepared and attended by the parties interested, might provide a way out of the present dangerous situation. The stakes involved are so great that I believe this situation deserves your most careful attention.

Another area of conflict with which the United Nations has been intimately involved in both its peace-keeping and its peace-making roles is Cyprus. The 10-point agreement reached at the meeting which took place under my own auspices in Nicosia last May called for the resumption of the intercommunal talks and the setting forth of the basis and the priorities for them. While the talks had resumed amid high hopes they encountered difficulties which have necessitated an early recess. And I regret this because we had hoped that this would bring a really meaningful breakthrough but it has not. We are now endeavoring to overcome these problems in accordance with last May's high-level report where the priorities were clearly stated in that agreement.

I shall not fail to do everything I can to aid the parties in question. It seems to me that a farsighted and determined approach based on the existing and long-term guidelines and accords which could lead to an improvement in the situation of all parties on the island. This could clear the way for a comprehensive political settlement based on the legitimate and fundamental rights of both communities which is the right of all Cypriots to a better and peaceful future.

A major problem, Mr President, which requires constant attention is the tragic situation of more than 10 million refugees and displaced persons throughout the world. Their problems require our complete understanding, cooperation and support. The United Nations has long sought to mobilize and use whatever resources it could obtain to alleviate the problem of human beings who must face hunger and desperation to a high degree. No part of the globe has been free of this tragedy. However, I am encouraged by the increasing attention that the international community has been willing to give to this problem.

Two important conferences were convened under UN auspices this year. One was held in Arusha, Tanzania, to deal with the situation of refugees in Africa, and the other one in Geneva, to deal with the problem of refugees and displaced persons in Southeast Asia. Both led to positive results. The Arusha conference reaffirmed the principle that the granting of asylum is a peaceful and humanitarian action which no state should consider unfriendly. It also stressed the importance of scrupulous respect for the principle of not forcing refugees to return and that governments grant amnesties to their exiled nationals. The principles are so pertinent to these situations that they have resulted in an exodus of refugees [words indistinct] in Africa.

The Geneva conference succeeded in doubling the number of spaces available for the resettlement of refugees from Southeast Asia. Most of these refugees required permanent resettlement in other areas of the world. It also succeeded in doubling the amount of financial support for this program. I am happy to say that this conference fulfilled its purposes.

In this hemisphere, the United Nations is playing an active role in the aid being given to Nicaragua to cope with the tragic aftermath of the civil war. I have made an appeal for international support to help that country recover from that critical situation that has resulted in devastation and disturbance of its economy. First and foremost, we will continue our efforts to alleviate massive human sufferings, satisfying urgent needs in food and services and health of the population. At the same time, we intend to take all necessary steps that may be necessary to help the government to rehabilitate and rebuild the economy.

I have also directed that urgent action be taken to mobilize international cooperation and assistance to meet the humanitarian needs of the people who have been so seriously affected by the hurricane that hit the Caribbean. I should like to extend to the governments and peoples, particularly the Dominican Republic, Dominica and Haiti, our deepest sympathies for the human losses and property damage they have suffered. I appeal to the whole international community to respond generously to the urgent needs of this situation.

Ladies and gentlemen: While we seek to ease the suffering of the millions of refugees in the world, we should keep in mind that we are facing a symptom and not a cause. What I mean by that is that we should recognize that the problem of refugees exists due to historic causes of political, social and ethnic character. Therefore, a solution of these problems can be found in the long-run only through governmental efforts at the highest level. [Words indistinct] people displaced from their homes is a somber reminder for all of us that peace in the absolute sense as expressed in the UN Charter cannot be achieved unless human rights are defended and promoted in the individual and collective sense.

Mr President: Human rights cover a broad spectrum. The promotion of economic and social rights is intimately linked to the establishment of a new international economic order. Unfortunately, the prolonged and strenuous efforts that have been made so far to establish it have produced--and I do not hesitate in saying it--discouraging results. Some progress has been made such as the creation of a common fund designed to solve the problem of unstable prices of raw materials. But even in this case we have only begun.

The North-South dialog, ladies and gentlemen, is about to reach a dead end, a very serious dead end. It could lead to confrontation and divisiveness unless it is given new impetus. This requires developing efforts, on a priority basis, during the next UN General Assembly session.

Prospects of the world economy show an unpromising outlook. Developed countries are preoccupied with their own problems of economic stagnation and inflation. As a result, the cause of development runs the risk of undergoing new setbacks due to the obstacles in the expansion of international trade and assistance.

The financial position of many developing countries is singularly difficult. Their new balance of payments deficits are increasing to a large accumulation of substantial foreign debts.

Clearly, bold measures and international cooperation are required if the development process is to be adequately protected. Therefore, Mr President, last July I made an appeal at the Economic and Social Council so that all member states and all groups and states are made aware of the dangers and possibilities of the world economic situation and the status of the North-South dialog. It is necessary that they approach the negotiating table stimulated by a renewed will and sense of genuine participation in direct relationship with the problems that the international community is experiencing. In this regard, I have been encouraged by such a spirit noted in Law of the Sea negotiations and at the conference on science and technology for development recently concluded in Vienna. I venture to add that the first stimulus to those negotiations [as heard] could be provided by the process of examining the current energy problem. It is necessary that the international community structure a constructive response to the challenge posed by the gradual exhaustion of the world's oil resources. Important investments must be made shortly to find and begin to exploit new conventional energy resources, especially in developing countries, to take advantage of new and renewable energy sources as soon as possible. This is one of the most serious problems that the international community must cope with today. Therefore, I have intensified my contacts in the past few months to determine what initiatives, in addition to my proposal for the creation of an international energy institute, the United Nations could take to promote achievement of these objectives. Although I speak of an international energy institute, I do not wish to discuss the problem of prices. Instead, I refer to the general situation in the energy field and the deficits we have in this regard. I am firmly convinced that this problem requires--and there is no doubt about it--the adoption of a global approach and that the best way to discuss it is within the framework of the United Nations. Naturally, I will welcome any proposal this conference can make to involve the United Nations in a more significant participation in this critical area.

Mr President, Your Majesties, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: In a conference of this caliber, all the myriad problems posed by the world situation necessarily arise. The existence of old conflicts, the eruption of new ones, the current arms race, the existence of inequalities, the imbalances in current economic relations and the erosion of human rights are problems which require a larger comprehension of human destiny and the direction in which it is moved by historic forces.

We can give a collective response to the problems being experienced by the international community only through dialog, respect for the norms of international conduct and, above all, through our vision and preoccupation for the future of mankind.

This conference, your conference, ladies and gentlemen, can effectively promote international understanding and cooperation and diplomacy in order to prevent new threats to peace. It can also stimulate a clearer understanding of the fundamental premise that the welfare of nations is a inter-dependent phenomenon. Mr President, distinguished delegates: These are the great contributions which this conference can make. I share a hope of the nations represented here that you shall meet this challenge. Thank you very much. [applause]

TEXT OF PHAM VAN DONG SPEECH AT 5 SEP SESSION

For the Hanoi VNA text of Pham Van Dong's 5 September speech at the Havana nonalined conference, see the Vietnam section of the 7 September Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT.

SFRY FOREIGN SECRETARY ADDRESSES 31 AUG MINISTERIAL FORUM

For the TANJUG report on the speech by SFRY Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec at the nonalined ministerial conference in Havana on 31 August, see the Yugoslavia section of the 7 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

HUN SEN SPEAKS ON HENG SAMRIN CONTROL, SIHANOUK

OW060937 Tokyo KYODO in English 0902 GMT 6 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Havana, Sept 6 KYODO--The Vietnam-backed Cambodian Government led by Heng Samrin is in complete control of the Southeast Asian nation, its ranking official said here Wednesday.

Hun Sen, foreign minister of the regime that ousted Pol Pot's government last January with the support of Vietnamese troops, told a news conference that his administration is in control of the entire country and that it is backed by all Cambodians.

He accused the United States and China of blocking his country's participation in the summit of nonaligned nations being held in Havana. He also denounced Prince Norodom Sihanouk for taking "hostile action" against the Heng Samrin regime.

Hun Sen said the Heng Samrin government freed Sihanouk, who now lives in Pyongyang, from house arrest when the Pol Pot government was forced out of Phnom Penh. He stressed that his government will not allow Sihanouk to return to Cambodia.

GHALI CONDEMNS ACCUSATIONS OF ARAB REJECTIONISTS

NC071017 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0955 GMT 7 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Havana, 7 September--Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs and head of the Egyptian delegation to the Havana nonalined conference, has condemned the Arab rejectionists who accuse Egypt of acting to liquidate the Palestine question. Ghali said the foreign ministers of Iraq, Algeria and Syria, who are participating in the conference's political and ministerial commission, have turned the commission's meeting into a fiasco of false accusations and lies against Egypt. He added that those who are accusing Egypt of liquidating the Palestine question are the people who stained their hands with Palestinian blood in the massacres of Black September and Tall az-Za'tar.

BOLIVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON NEW MEMBERSHIP IN NONALINED

PA060335 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Sep 79 PA

[Interview with Bolivian Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez at Havana's Palace of Conventions on 5 September--recorded]

[Text] [Question] How does Bolivia view its entrance as a full member of the nonalined movement?

[Answer] Bolivia has participated as an observer in the nonalined movement since 1961. It is not by chance that its admission as a full member occurs at a time when a civilan and constitutional government was established in my country. Therefore, the presence of Bolivia as a full member beginning this year is logical and natural.

[Question] Three other Latin American countries also became full members of the nonalined movement. What is your opinion about the significance of Latin American participation in the nonalined?

[Answer] One of the reasons why the Bolivian Government decided to join the nonalined movement as a full member was the movement's ability to strengthen the international presence of the developing countries in the political and economic fields. It is clear that only the unity of the developing countries will achieve effective changes in the international system. The growing participation of Latin American countries in the movement will obviously strengthen it and at the same time will improve their possibilities of participating in the international system.

[Question] An important aspect of Bolivia's foreign policy is the recovery of an outlet to the sea. In his speech at the opening of the nonalined summit, Cuban Councils of State and Ministers President Fidel Castro expressed the movement and Cuba's support of that just aspiration. What is Bolivia's view of that support?

[Answer] I was able to express to Commander Castro the Bolivian Government's gratitude over his reference to the landlocked position of my country in his inaugural speech. As I told him on that occasion, the reference he made is undoubtedly important for my country's struggle to solve its landlocked problem. The statement by such a qualified leader as the president of Cuba will have important repercussions in the justice and success of the Bolivian cause.

[Question] An important subject which has been brought up in the sixth nonalined summit is aid for Nicaragua's reconstruction. What is Bolivia's position in this regard?

[Answer] In the last meeting of the Andean Pact foreign ministers in Quito on occasion of the inauguration of President Roldos, the Andean foreign ministers met with the U.S. secretary of state to analyze the possibilities of cooperating with the Nicaraguan reconstruction fund. Naturally, the Andean decision does not in any way depend on U.S. coordination. On that occasion, we merely indicated the reasons for helping in Nicaragua's reconstruction and the cooperation that other governments and countries were willing to provide. In the next few days we are going to ask the Cartagena Agreement Board and Commission to establish as soon as possible the forms of technical and economic cooperation for Nicaragua's reconstruction. We plan to undertake the greatest possible efforts in what we view as one of the main tasks of Latin America at this time.

[Question] Fidel Castro's speech expressed solidarity with many Latin American causes but also expressed Cuba's need to receive support and solidarity regarding its legitimate desire and aspiration for an end to the occupation of Guantanamo, a foreign military base.

[Answer] You know that one of the pillars of Bolivia's foreign policy is respect of the principle of self-determination of countries.

In this case we understand that the maintenance of military bases in the territory of any of our countries is essentially a decision of the government of each country. The government's are the ones which should decide if they are willing to maintain that type of relationship.

[Question] Bolivia is a member of the United Nations and it is now a full member of the nonalined countries. Both the United Nations and the nonalined movement have condemned the maintenance of colonialism in Puerto Rico. What is your opinion about the maintenance of colonial oppression, in any form, in our continent?

[Answer] Well, the Bolivian Government has expressed in all international forums its condemnation of all forms of colonialist intervention.

REPORTAGE ON REPRESENTATIVES' MEETINGS, CONSULTATIONS

Jordan's Husayn Meets Castro, Others

JNC61117 Amman Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 6 Sep 79 JN

[Text] His majesty King Husayn held discussions last night with a group of presidents and leaders of delegations attending the nonalined summit in Havana. His majesty the king received Cuban President Fidel Castro, President of Pakistan Ziaul Haq and Moroccan Premier Maata Bouabid. His majesty also received Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat, President Spiros Kiprianou of Cyprus, and the Sri Lanka president [word indistinct] leaders. In these meetings, his majesty discussed current international issues, the Palestinian cause and bilateral relations.

'Arafat, Royo Exchange Opinions

PA062156 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Panamanian President Aristides Royo and Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat yesterday met at the nonalined summit and exchanged frank points of view. The two men met at Dr Royo's residence in Havana. Royo was accompanied by Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores, Dr Romulo Escobar Bethancourt and other members of the Panamanian delegation. The Palestinian leader was accompanied by an interpreter.

The Panamanian president expressed sympathy for the Palestinian cause and a national state for the 4 million Palestinians. The president told 'Arafat he does not think Egypt should be excluded from the nonalined movement or suffer moral sanctions for signing of the Camp David agreements. 'Arafat respectfully said that the problem is that there are some leaders of other countries who wish to follow Egypt's bad example and therefore a firm stand is necessary.

Both leaders exchanged invitations to visit Panama and Palestine, respectively. An unconfirmed report said that Dr Royo gave the Palestinian leader a sample of Chagres River water, symbol of the Panama Canal, while 'Arafat gave Royo a handful of Palestinian sand, symbol of what will someday be the free territory of Palestine.

Al-Asad Confers With Waldheim, Rahman

JN051700 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 5 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Havana--At 0830 today President Hafiz al-Asad received at his place of residence in Havana UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim, accompanied by one of his assistants. During this meeting, which was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, a review was made of the situation in the Arab region and the most important international issues, as well as the UN role in dealing with these issues and finding solutions for them. This comes in light of the discussions taking place at the sixth nonalined states summit conference.

In another development, President Hafiz al-Asad yesterday had lunch with President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh at the Bangladesh president's residence, at his invitation. The luncheon was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and the senior members of the delegation accompanying President Ziaur Rahman. During the luncheon, talks were held on the friendship and cooperation relations between Syria and Bangladesh and on the most important issues submitted to the sixth nonalined conference.

Al-Asad Meets Haq, Morocco's Bouabid

JN060616 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 6 Sep 79 JN

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq at his residence in Havana at 1200 yesterday. The Pakistani president was accompanied by Gen Arif Kabir and (Nazim Thaqib), minister of state at the Pakistani Foreign Ministry. They discussed the Middle East situation and Syrian-Pakistani relations. President Hafiz al-Asad explained to the Pakistani president and to those accompanying him the Arab stand on the Israeli aggression against the Arab nation and on the Palestinian Arab people's rights.

At 1700 yesterday, President Hafiz al-Asad received Maata Bouabid, Moroccan prime minister and leader of the Moroccan delegation to the sixth nonalined summit conference, who was accompanied by Moroccan Minister of State [in charge of foreign affairs and cooperations] M'hamed Boucetta. They discussed Arab affairs and the debates at the sixth nonalined summit conference.

Iraq's Husayn Talks With Haq, Others

JN070741 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0625 GMT 7 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Havana, 7 September--President Saddam Husayn received several nonalined state leaders at his residence here last night and discussed with them issues relating to the summit conference and strengthening bilateral relations. President Saddam Husayn received the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, yesterday at 2000 Havana time, 2400 GMT. President Saddam Husayn and Gen Ziaul Haq discussed a number of issues relating to the nonalined summit and ways of consolidating cooperation among the movement's states to serve their peoples' interest and promote their capabilities and potentials to build and progress. The two presidents reviewed the latest developments in the Arab region and the scope of relations between the two friendly states.

During the meeting, President Ziaul Haq said: Iraq occupies a prominent position in nonalined activities and this role will develop due to Iraq's complete faith in nonalined principles and aims.

President Saddam Husayn extended an invitation to President Ziaul Haq to visit Iraq. The Pakistani president accepted the invitation. The date of the visit will be fixed later.

President Saddam Husayn also received the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's premier, Pham Van Dong, yesterday at 2130 GMT. During the meeting, Dong conveyed the Vietnamese Government's and people's regards to the Iraqi Government and people, praising the strong ties of struggle between the two friendly countries. President Saddam Husayn affirmed that the Vietnamese people have achieved a great victory against imperialism through their will to struggle and strong determination to continue to struggle until liberation. President Saddam Husayn added that Iraq will always befriend and support the Vietnamese people in their struggle to build and progress, since this course reflects the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's struggle and humanitarian principles. President Saddam Husayn and the Vietnamese premier discussed the issues on the sixth nonalined summit's agenda and bilateral cooperation and ways of promoting it.

President Saddam Husayn also received Heng Samrin, the president of the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Council, today at 0300 GMT. The two presidents discussed the draft resolutions and formulas on the sixth nonalined summit's agenda and cooperation between the nonalined states. Bilateral relations and their development to serve the two states' common interest, strengthen their struggle against imperialism and Zionism and to find bases for progress were also discussed.

Indian Minister Meets With Castro

BK070919 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0836 GMT 7 Sep 79 BK

[Text] S.N. Mishra, external affairs minister who is leading the Indian delegation to the nonaligned summit, had a 45-minute meeting with Cuban President Fidel Castro which he later described as intimate, cordial and warm, reports PTI. Mishra explained to Castro why caretaker Prime Minister Charan Singh could not attend. Castro described bilateral relations between India and Cuba as "happiest and warmest." Mishra said that Castro was working for success of the summit and hoped he would smooth over differences on certain issues. There was an exchange of views on the problems before the summit meeting.

Libyans, Nicaraguans Confer

LD062054 Tripoli JANA in English 1833 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, September 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Yesterday the Jamahiriyah's foreign secretary, Dr. 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam at-Turaki received at his residence in Havana the Nicaraguan delegation taking part in the sixth summit conference of the non-aligned countries. The delegation was headed by a member of the Revolutionary Council and four members from the revolutionary government.

The delegation expressed thanks and gratitude of Nicaragua's people for the support given to them by Libyan Arab people and the leader of their revolution during the Nicaraguan struggle against the fascist regime of Somoza. They also expressed their readiness and wish to strengthen friendship relations and cooperation in all fields between the two revolutions in their struggle against imperialism everywhere.

The foreign secretary conveyed greetings of the Nicaraguan people to the Libyan Arab people. The foreign secretary also received in his office Mr. Chadli Klibi, secretary-general of the Arab League, where they discussed present Arab situation and the next meeting of the Arab league to be held on September the eleventh.

Among those who were also received by the foreign secretary were: Senegalese foreign minister, premier of the Comoros Islands and the vice-president of Gambia. During the meetings they discussed mutual relations, the agenda of the sixth conference of the non-aligned countries and Arab-African cooperation.

Taraki Meeting With Souphanouvong

LD062318 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, yesterday had a meeting in a friendly atmosphere with His Excellency Souphanouvong, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, in Havana. During the meeting views were exchanged about issues of mutual interest concerning the current summit conference of the heads of state or governments of the nonalined countries held in Havana, and other international problems.

Similarly, the great leader of the people of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki yesterday had a friendly meeting with His Excellency Samora Machel, president and leader of the people of Mozambique. During this meeting views were exchanged about the matters related to the conference of the heads of state or government of the nonalined countries, and other matters of mutual interest.

Bakhtar correspondent reports from Havana that the powerful teacher of the people Nur Mohammad Taraki met his excellency Ziaur Rahman, president of Bangladesh. During the meeting which was held in a friendly atmosphere the leaders of the two countries exchanged views about the mutual relations, problems of the region, and the subjects included in the agenda of the summit conference of the heads of state or government of the nonaligned countries.

Similarly, our beloved and revolutionary leader Nur Mohammad Taraki met in Havana today his excellency 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, chairman of the Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, head of the delegation, and general secretary of the Socialist Party of that country, and discussed with him matters of interest to the two countries, as well as the subjects of the summit conference and other important world problems.

BANGLADESH'S RAHMAN DEPARTS FOR HOME

FL061838 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, left last night, 5 September, to return to his country after participating in the nonalined countries movement sixth conference. He was bid farewell at Jose Marti International Airport by Diocles Torralba, vice president of the Council of Ministers Executive Committee, and Jose Ramires Cruz, member of the Council of State.

Speaking at yesterday's afternoon session at the conference, the Bangladesh chief of state pointed out that the nonalined movement must support detente, decolonization and other struggles. He also called for a new economic order.

CENTRAL AMERICAN PRESIDENTS MEET WITH BUSINESS LEADERS

PA061717 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1540 GMT 6 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 6 Sep (LATIN)--The presidents of Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala met here again today for the second time in less than 2 weeks. They were accompanied by members of the chambers of industry and commerce of their countries. Guatemalan President Lucas Garcia invited Salvadoran President Humberto Romero and Honduran chief of government Paz Garcia to meet here with private businessmen to discuss Central America's current situation. The meeting took place at 0900 at La Aurora Military Airport. "There is no formal agenda," Lucas Garcia told newsmen at a meeting at the presidential palace. "What we want is to have businessmen seek common solutions to common problems." The Central American Common Market, weakened as a result of war between Honduras and El Salvador, faced its worst crisis this year because of the problems which culminated in the fall of Anastasio Somoza's government. The governments and leaders of private enterprise in Central American countries are seeking ways of resolving the crisis. [Paris AFP in Spanish at 0307 GMT on 5 September adds that, according to diplomatic circles in Mexico, "there is a possibility of creating a 'politico-military' axis soon of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras. This organization was proposed in Guatemala following the victory of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua."]

CREATION OF CENTRAL AMERICAN LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION PROPOSED

PA051321 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0253 GMT 5 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 4 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican Legislative Assembly President Ramon Aguilar Facio will consult this afternoon with his legislative colleagues on a proposal by his Guatemalan counterpart, Salvador Polanco, regarding the creation of a Central American parliamentary high commission. Polanco visited San Jose on Monday and met with Aguilar Facio and other Costa Rican legislative leaders.

The main function of the high commission would be to recommend measures to strengthen unity and harmony among the Central American countries. Polanco and Aguilar signed a joint declaration to promote those objectives. It states that the Central American countries want to live in peace but that "this is not achieved by asking alone. Peace, like other valuable assets, can be obtained only through persistent and painstaking efforts."

The declaration also states that the democratic and constitutional system "will safeguard the individual rights of Central Americans. It is based on the daily exercise of dialog and tolerance." The declaration also establishes the two legislators' faith in social justice and political freedom as the most adequate means for integrated development of the Central American nations.

The parliamentary high commission would seek the adoption of political decisions so that the interests of each member country are [mutually] compatible and at the same time would permit the exchange of common experiences to solve problems that affect the area. The new Central American body would enable the region to make joint proposals at regional and international forums.

The high commission will consist of three full members and three alternates from each one of the Central American parliaments. A chairman, deputy chairman, secretary and four members will be chosen from among them. The first two posts will be rotational and for 1-year terms.

IHRC BEGINS ACTIVITIES, ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PY070313 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0125 GMT 7 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Sep (TELAM)--The Inter-American Human Rights Commission [IHRC] tonight issued a communique to report the initiation of its activities in Argentine territory, noting that its purpose is to make observations regarding respect for human rights.

IHRC members Andres Aguilar, Luis Demetrio Tinoco Castro, Carlos Dunshee de Abranches, Tom Farer, Marco Gerardo Monroy Cabra, Francisco Beltrano Galindo and Edmundo Vargas Carreno will meet with officials and representatives of all sectors of Argentine society, including the: political, professional, religious, business, union, student, labor, humanitarian, and mass communications sectors.

The communique adds that the Argentine Government extended the appropriate invitation to the IHRC to make the visit, that it has given broad assurances to the IHRC that it will have ample freedom to visit centers or places of detention and meet with people and institutions it may deem necessary and that those people and institutions who wish to contact the IHRC will find no obstacles in doing so and that no reprisals will be taken against them.

The IHRC adds that it will carry out its activities based on the prepared schedule, both in Buenos Aires, the federal capital and in other localities, among which are Cordoba, Tucuman, La Plata, Trelew and Resistencia. In all these places, the IHRC will listen--according to the case--to people who wish to report problems and cases concerning human rights, in order to set the established procedures into motion.

The communique concludes by stating that the IHRC trusts that those persons who believe they have experienced violations of their human rights and representatives of the Argentine society will cooperate with it in promoting a better understanding of the Argentine reality concerning human rights.

INTERIOR MINISTRY OUTLINES STATUS OF DETAINEES

PY070222 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2130 GMT 6 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 6 Sep (TELAM)--The Interior Ministry this afternoon released a detailed report on the current status of detainees at the disposal of the executive branch, of those who chose to leave the country and of those who were expelled.

The official report specifically indicates that 1,438 people are detained at the disposal of the executive branch pursuant to Article 23 of the national constitution. It adds that 180 people are free under surveillance, 12 are under house arrest, 779 have chosen to leave the country puruant to Article 23 of the constitution and Laws 21,449 and 21,650, and 199 were expelled from the country.

In an extensive report, the Interior Ministry also announced that the following actions were taken between 22 August and 6 September 1979: 17 people were released, 1 was expelled, 23 chose to leave the country, 20 were set free under surveillance and 2 were placed under house arrest.

FOUR GROUPS OPPOSE DRAFT BILL REGARDING MISSING PERSONS

PY062053 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1113 GMT 6 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Sep (NA)--In a note released by four organizations purporting to defend human rights, they object to the draft bill that will amend the law regarding missing persons by declaring them presumably dead after not being heard from for 1 year.

The note, which is signed by the Argentine League for Human Rights (LADH), the Human Rights Permanent Assembly, the Ecumenical Movement for Human Rights and the Mothers and Relatives of Missing Persons, was sent to the Legislative Advisory Commission (CAL) which is in charge of studying the draft bill issued by the Interior Ministry.

In the note, they point out that the resolution regarding the assets and legal statutes of the missing persons, "no matter how important they may be, are not the relatives' main concern." The note addes that they desire "an explanation regarding the fate of their beloved."

These organizations point out in their note that it is also alarming that federal judges are granted the power to officially declare the "presumed death" of the missing persons without a petition from the family and without even a chance for them to contest, thus altering the traditional legal framework.

The organizations finally state that the law in question "will have the effect of frustrating the constitutional provision of habeas corpus," because it allows "federal judges to declare the death of a person, despite the intention and desire of the family to continue with the means available to obtain an explanation on the fate of the arrested, kidnaped or missing persons.

BRIEFS

PRODUCTIVE OIL WELL DISCOVERED--According to information released by Government Oil Deposits, an extremely productive oil well has been drilled in the (Lomas de la Lapa) oilfield. It produces 500 cubic meters per day, while the usual production rate in this oilfield is 15 cubic meters. At the same time, conservative estimates based on current studies indicate that gas reserves in this area total 250 billion cubic meters. [Buenos Aires Radio Belgrano in Spanish 0130 GMT 30 Aug 79 PY]

SOCIALIST DEPUTY MARCELO QUIROGA RECEIVES DEATH THREAT

PY051224 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Sep 79 PY

[Text] In view of a death threat received by Deputy Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz because of his participation in the trial of former President Hugo Banzer Suarez, the Socialist Party-1 [PS-1] has released a communique of full support and solidarity. It expresses "the firm decision of the party to conduct the trial and to discharge an imperative duty stemming from the constitutional privilege;" it also adds that "those who might be found responsibile for any attack against the person or even the life of Marcelo Quiroga will be liable to reprisals."

FSB'S GASTON MOREIRA TO STAND TRIAL FOR SLANDERING CONGRESS

PY042305 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 4 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpts] The National Congress today decided to order the trial of Gaston Moreira Ostria, leader of the Bolivian Socialist Falange, on charges of slandering the National Congress in a press report released on Sunday. A motion to this effect was made by La Paz Senator Benjamin Miguel who emphasized the need to punish Moreira for having compared the National Congress to dogs barking at the moon.

CATAVI, SIGLO VEINTE MINING LEADERS BEGIN HUNGER STRIKE

PY070157 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2330 GMT 6 Sep 79 PY

[Relayed report from miners' federation by (Juan Jose Mendez)]

[Text] The miners' leaders of Catavi and Siglo Veinte have begun a hunger strike and they have installed themselves in the offices of the Catavi mining enterprise. The extreme measure was adopted this afternoon and is the consequence of a stoppage which had been ordered 24 hours previously.

The leaders are demanding that the executives of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL] order the construction of another refinery in the region because they consider the refinery currently in use obsolete, and unable to satisfactorily handle basic working activities. They are also demanding new and improved systems of industrial security and environmental health measures. The provision of basic tools and provisions for the local stores are also included in the demands.

Miners' leaders said here in La Paz that the measure will continue until a high-level government delegation travels to the district to resolve the problem. According to the union request, the delegation will include the mining and metallurgy, labor and labor development and finance ministers.

Meanwhile, the stoppage continues in the (La Olla) and (La Salvadora) sections of the Siglo Veinte mining enterprise. The miners in that region are protesting the malfunctioning of the health systems.

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE LOAN APPROVED--The 11th meeting of the River Plate Basin Financial Fund Executive Board ended in Sucre with the approval of an Argentine loan of $900,000 for road building. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 31 Aug 79 p 4 PY]

LEONEL BRIZOLA RETURNS, RECEIVES MESSAGE OF SUPPORT

PY070229 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 6 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpt] Leonel Brizola arrived at the airport of Foz do Iguacu in Brazilian territory at 1725 today.

The chief of the military Cabinet during the Goulart government, Gen [name indistinct], wired Leonel Brizola to express hope that his return to Brazil would signal his desire to cooperate in the democratization of the country.

NUCLEBRAS PRESIDENT LAYS BLAME FOR NUCLEAR DISCLOSURE

PY070147 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2346 GMT 6 Sep 79 PY

[By Juan Javier Zeballos]

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 6 Sep (LATIN)--In an apparent reference to the United States, Brazilian Nuclear Corporations [NUCLEBRAS] President Nogueira Batista yesterday accused countries which lost the Brazilian nuclear market of having promoted the disclosure of a classified document, thus "damaging" Brazil's interests in the Latin American nuclear market.

The United States spearheaded the Brazilian nuclear program through the Westinghouse Company, which supplied the first nuclear plant, known as Angra 1. After the signing of the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement in 1975, the United States lost the opportunity to further participate in the Brazilian nuclear program.

At a press conference held this afternoon in the Presidential Palace, Batista said that "the damage caused by the disclosure of the shareholders' agreement of NUCIEN has to be minimized now."

Asked who would be interested in the publication of the agreement signed between NUCLEBRAS and the Kraftwerk Union, Batista replied: "The countries which lost the opportunity to export nuclear equipment to Brazil and are afraid of Brazil's competition in the Latin American market in the near future."

Nuclear Agreement Secrecy

PY041350 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 4 Sep 79 PY

[Interview with Social Communications Minister Said Farhat by unidentified Radio Bandeirantes Network reporter--recorded; place, date not given]

[Text] [Question] Minister Farhat, is the nuclear energy issue the reason for the secrecy surrounding the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement?

[Answer] The contract between shareholders of NUCLEBRAS Engineering, Inc and the Kraftwerk Union is a secret document, and there is specific legislation regarding the publication of secret documents, regardless of the subject involved. That nuclear energy happens to be the subject involved in this case is a mere accident. The most important factor here is the publication of a secret document.

[Question] Does that mean, then, that if the newspaper GAZETA MERCANTIL had not published part of the text of the document, it would have never reached the public?

[Answer] Your question can initially be answered with a yes. If it had not been published, then it would have never been published, that is true.

[Question] Why publish it now, then, if it had to be kept secret?

[Answer] I think your question concerns a situation in which one can never be certain. If secrecy had been criticized before, your question may now involve criticism of the publication of the document. Are you asking me why, if it wasn't published before, is it being published now?

[Question] No. My question is based on your answer. The question would be, then, why wasn't the document published before?

[Answer] Because of the secret nature of the document, and it is a secret document because it involves the interests of two companies. In certain sectors caution is a rather routine and necessary measure.

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT TRUCKS HELD ON ARGENTINE BORDER

PY051336 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Some 80 international transport trucks are being held on the Argentine border between Uruguaiana and Paso de los Libres. This measure has been taken up by the Argentine Transport Ministry under the pretext that it is illegal for truck bodies to be more than 16.5 meters long.

MILITARY OFFICIALS DO NOT FEAR RETURN OF EXILES

PY311344 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 31 Aug 79 PY

[Text] In a statement to the press at the 2d Army headquarters in Sao Paulo, Army Minister Walter Pires de Carvalho commented on the return of exiles by noting that the armed forces do not fear anyone and that political relaxation depends on everyone's behavior. He said: I can assure you that no one will set this country afire. He added that the relaxation process is being implemented in accordance with the pace set by the revolutionary system.

Air Minister Delio Jardim de Matos said that all exiles should return with the awareness that Brazil needs for all Brazilians to be united. He also stated that on returning to Brazil, they should not go back to the system which existed before 1964.

GOVERNMENT CUTS BANK INTEREST RATES BY 10 PERCENT

PY010220 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 30 Aug 79 p 1 PY

[Excerpt] The National Monetary Council [CMN] made the decision yesterday to cut by 10 percent the interest rates on loans by commercial banks, investment banks and finance companies as of next Monday. The CMN also adopted measures regarding sales promotion companies, restricting their activities to the area of services.

In the case of commercial and investment banks, the 10-percent cut will be based on the weighted average rates of interest through the month of August. In the case of finance companies, it will be based on the annual rate of financing corresponding to the schedules in effect on 31 July.

FISHING IN 200-MILE ZONE RESTRICTED TO CHILEAN SHIPS

PY041917 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Only Chilean ships will be allowed to fish in the 200-mile zone. The Under Secretariat of Fishing has ordered that permits for the operation of factory fishing boats within the 200-mile zone be granted only to ships with Chilean flags. These boats do nothing but fish for maritime resources, and they have the facilities to process their catches on board. Processing is usually done in factories on land. The permits will be granted by the Under Secretariat of Fishing after a report is made by the National Fishing Service and the National Maritime Territory Directorate.

At the same time, the secretariat abolished the 1962 decree which permitted fishing by foreign flag ships that were working for Chilean enterprises or delivering fish for the Chilean market. The Under Secretariat of Fishing will authorize the operation of national factory fishing boats acting as mother ships in waters under Chilean jurisdiction adjacent to the Juan Fernandez Islands.

Spokesmen of the under secretariat said that under the old regulation foreign ships were allowed to operate within the 200-mile zone. They emphasized that foreign ships which are now operating can continue to do so. They also pointed out that in the future, foreign enterprises wanting to fish within the 200-mile Chilean territorial sea must request the appropriate authorization from the secretariat and that they must also form, with their capital, a Chilean enterprise which could be associated with Chilean capital which pays taxes in the country.

PINOCHET DENIES RUMORS OF INTERNATIONAL ISOLATION

PY061806 Paris AFP in Spanish 0301 GMT 6 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 5 Sep (AFP)--Chilean President Augusto Pinochet denied here today the existence of an international ostracism of Chile.

Pinochet said to the magazine QUE PASA: "I do not believe this is ostracism because we have been visited by Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, and I have an invitation to visit that country and others. Also, the Chilean foreign minister has just returned from an official tour through Europe."

The Chilean president then added: If ostracism has occurred, it has gradually lessened with the passage of time, in accordance with the national objective, which is political relaxation." Regarding relations with neighboring countries, Pinochet feels that the tensions which existed in the beginning of this year have also abated. He stated: "The problem we have with Peru cannot be solved overnight. We have good relations at the charge d'affaires level, and Chile has always had a friendly outlook, which should always exist."

In January, Peru declared "persona non grata" the Chilean ambassador to Lima, Francisco Bulnes, as a result of a spying incident in which some Chilean Embassy officials played a prominent role.

Regarding the latest remarks made by Peruvian Foreign Minister Carlos Garcia Bedoya, who referred to the alleged Chilean failure to fulfill a promise to build a port precinct for Peru in the Chilean city of Arica, Pinochet indicated that "Chile has always been prepared to fulfill all its treaties."

He then added that "if there is something which has not been fulfilled for special reasons or because of mutual agreement with some country, it is certainly easy to solve."

Pinochet also referred to the Chilean border problem with Argentina regarding demarcation of maritime jurisdiction south of the Beagle Channel.

He said: "The problem with Argentina has been forwarded to the pope. He will tell us what to do about the demarcation problem south of the southernmost islands."

The Chilean president concluded: "With Argentina we have the common traditions of race, language and customs. We are also linked by history, and it would be stupid on our part, therefore, to promote disagreement. If they want to foster it, it is up to them but I have my doubts."

CUBILLOS BEGINS TOUR OF FOUR EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

PY011523 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos today begins an important tour through Europe. He leaves today at 1100 for London aboard a British plane. He leaves for Europe with a small entourage comprised of Foreign Ministry Director Xavier Illianes, the Foreign Ministry personnel director and the Foreign Ministry Cabinet chief.

Cubillos said that this tour shows the great interest which Chile has to strengthen its relations with Europe. He added that it will be a good opportunity to examine points of agreement which Chile has with the four countries in his tour.

During the 19-day tour, the foreign minister will be the official guest of the governments of Spain, France and the FRG. Moreover, he will make a 3-day private visit to London where, according to unofficial sources, he will meet with the British foreign minister. Furthermore, he will stay 2 days in Geneva where he will contact Chilean Ambassador Enrique Bernstein, official government representative to the negotiation process. During that meeting he will receive a detailed briefing on the activities being carried out by the Chilean representatives to the negotiation process. He will also give new instructions for the next stage of the negotiations.

In Spain, Cubillos will meet with the president of the Spanish Government, Adolfo Suarez, and with his Spanish colleague, Marcelino Orejas. Furthermore, he will meet with the Spanish labor and finance minister and he will visit the Ibero-American Cooperation Center. In France, he will meet with French Foreign Minister Jean Andre Poncet, government minister (Olivier Film) and Foreign Trade Minister Jean-Francois Deniau. During his stay in Paris he will also meet with UNESCO General Director (Amadou Matar).

While in the FRG, Cubillos will hold several meetings with Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Economic Cooperation Minister Rainer Offergeld. He will also meet with the president of the FRG congress and with major political leaders. Cubillos is scheduled to return to Chile on 19 September.

MAIN CITIES SUBJECTED TO TIGHT MILITARY, POLICE CONTROL

PA061541 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Sep 79 PA

[Text] The capital and the country's other main cities have been subject since last night to close military and police vigilance to avert disruptions of public order as a result of the national protest movement to be carried out today by government workers.

For their part, the country's four labor unions obtained permission to stage a popular demonstration on 14 September to commemorate the second anniversary of a nationwide civic strike.

Military and police authorities emphasized that the public forces will not permit any excesses in the days to come and repeatedly urged citizens to be prudent.

TROOPS KILL FIVE ELP GUERRILLAS IN CLASH NEAR MEDELLIN

PA061547 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Five persons presumed to be guerrillas of the clandestine and subversive Popular Liberation Army (ELP) movement were killed by troops of the 4th Brigade following a prolonged gun battle between the insurgents and a military squad operating in the Guinea Region of Uramita Municipality, Antioquia Department. The insurgents were identified as Jose Gomez Yguita, alias El Magico, who was the head of the rural subversive front; Humberto Giraldo, alias Humberto; (Ajicardo) Giraldo, alias Giraldo; Raul (Uzuaca), alias El Colo; Carlos Alberto (Uzuaca), alias Alberto, the brother of the preceding guerrilla.

In the armed confrontation, the following guerrillas were captured: Juana (Uzuaca), Luis A. (Opendo) and Pedro Luis Giraldo, who was seriously injured.

The military patrol confiscated a large quantity of (?subversive) material as well as short-and long-range weapons.

Corp Luis Carlos Saavedra was injured in the clash, according to information provided by Brig Gen Jose General Poveda, commander of the 4th Brigade.

FARC GUERRILLAS KILLED IN CLASH WITH ARMY IN URABA

PA070029 Paris AFP in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 5 Sep (AFP)--Four guerrillas died and an army noncommissioned officer was wounded Tuesday during a clash between rebels and Colombian soldiers in Uraba Region, reliable sources reported here today. The rebels were members of a Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC, pro-Soviet) command, and their names have not yet been disclosed.

Last week, the regular army troops launched a large operation in Uraba between Antioquia and Cordoba departments, where the FARC have been operating for years. Thousands of soldiers supported by helicopters are participating in the operation, it has been officially announced.

STRIKING TEACHERS OCCUPY CUBAN EMBASSY

PA070326 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2255 GMT 6 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpt] Lima, 6 Sep (LATIN)--The Cuban Embassy was occupied here today by a dozen teachers while the number of leftist political leaders who are on a hunger strike in support of the teachers' strike has increased to 80. The occupation of the Cuban Embassy was announced at a press conference by a spokesman of the striking teachers who said that it was carried out by 14 teachers.

Cuban Embassy spokesmen refused to provide information on the incident, prevented newsmen's access to the interior of the embassy and suspended service to the public. Police intensified their usual vigilance outside the embassy.

The teachers, who began an indefinite general strike on 4 June, have been occupying the OAS office for the past 2 weeks and the apostolic nunciature for the past 10 days.

Meanwhile, a spokesman of the Single Union of Education Workers (SUTEP), which is coordinating the strike, has reported that the number of politicians on a hunger strike in Lima and in the interior of the country has increased.

A medical bulletin issued today indicates that two leaders participating in the hunger strike have been seriously affected by the fasting and are in serious condition. They are Jorge del Prado, 70-year-old president of the Communist Party, and Francisco Moncloa, 62, of the Socialist Revolutionary Party, who are among the 32 people on a hunger strike who occupied the former building of San Marcos University.

LEFTIST POLITICAL LEADERS BEGIN HUNGER STRIKE

PA051411 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2228 GMT 4 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 4 Sep (LATIN)--A group of leftist political leaders today completed their second day of fasting in support of striking teachers who are on their 94th day of an indefinite strike.

Meanwhile, Deputy Education Minister Humberto Rivas Grado warned for the first time that "under no circumstances" will the politically-minded striking teachers be returned to their jobs. The deputy minister's declaration contrasted with President Francisco Morales Bermudez' statements Sunday when he promised that "all dismissed teachers" will be reinstated if they so request.

The hunger strike is taking place at the former San Marcos University here. Two rooms were prepared yesterday for the strikers. The voluntary fast is being held by the leaders of leftist organizations, including former members of the Constituent Assembly and Genaro Ledesma of the Peoples', Student, Peasant and Workers Front.

Jorge del Prado of the Communist Party, Antonio Meza Cuadra of the Socialist Revolutionary Party and Victor Cuadros of the Popular Democratic Union and other leaders of conflicting and divergent leftist groups are also participating in the hunger strike. Police blocked off the area, preventing visits by newsmen and deliveries to the strikers.

Luis Caracciolo, coordinator of the group, who is not fasting, informed the press that the hunger strikers are in good health and under strict medical supervision; two physicians are among the strikers.

The teachers strike, organized by the Single Union of Education Workers, began on 4 June, demanding salary increases, the release of imprisoned fellow workers and restitution for 5,000 dismissed teachers, according to government figures.

Caracciolo affirmed that a solidarity march organized by the Communist Party in support of the teachers strike will take place tomorrow and that a rally has been called by the General Confederation of Workers of Peru.

Meanwhile, 24 teachers still occupy the OAS offices. The apostolic nuncio's palace has been occupied for a week.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO MOSCOW--A Peruvian delegation led by Gen (Sinecio Jarama), head of the National Social Property Development System, went today to Moscow to commemorate the fifth anniversary of Aeroflot flights between Moscow and Lima. The delegation is comprised of the president of Aeroperu's board of directors, the director general of transport of the Transport and Communications Ministry and other officials. [Lima Radio Union in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Sep 79 PY]

SUPPLIES TO NICARAGUA--A plane of the Peruvian Air Force will transport 20 tons of food and medicine to Nicaragua today. This shipment, which is part of Peru's aid to Nicaragua, is worth 12 million Peruvian soles. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Aug 79 PY]

COFFEE RUST--Lima, 25 Aug (AFP)--It was reported here today that coffee rust has spread into the Valley of Jaen, near the Ecuadorean border. Coffee rust is now affecting about 50 percent of Peru's coffee plantations. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2127 GMT 25 Aug 79 PA]

COMMENTATOR VIEWS NONALINED SUMMIT OUTCOME, CUBAN STANCE

PA060355 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 5 Sep 79 PA

[Mario Velasquez Commentary]

[Text] Even without waiting for the final approval of the sixth nonalined summit's political declaration in Havana, it is easy to note that this conference will emphasize the movement's sectarianization and the sustained loss of its original ideas.

Displaying his brilliant personality, his charisma and his persuasive force, Dr Fidel Castro has been leading the conference by the hand in order to make it approve the Cuban concepts included in a draft political resolution that defines the Soviet-bloc countries as natural allies of the nonalined countries.

Not even a patriarch such as Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito has dared to openly challenge the Cuban idea, which implies a fundamental change in the movement's ideological bases. Although Tito's speech further emphasized the division between radicals and moderates, his words, as a Brazilian diplomat said, were incapable of enthusing countries such as the African ones, which are far removed from ideology but are very close to misery. But even though he did not mention either Cuba or Fidel Castro, Tito did reject the Cuban thesis that the Soviet bloc is a natural ally of the nonalined countries. Several delegations have viewed Tito's speech as a possible means of finding a peaceful path that might save the movement's unity and ability to operate.

According to the opinions of certain political analysts, the Cubans feel Tito knew his thesis did not have the support of the majority at the conference and for this reason chose not to openly fight the Cuban position and risk certain defeat.

Dr Fidel Castro has undoubtedly been the superstar of the conference. With the frankness and sincerity that are typical of his political style, Castro defended his ties with Moscow in his lengthy inaugural speech. Everything seems to indicate that the Cuban thesis will be approved and that Castro will be the big winner in this conference. But I am afraid that although Tito might be the loser, in the long run the nonalined movement itself will be the loser, for its credibility as an uncommitted third force will be much more questioned than it has been up to now.

I respect the Cuban revolution's political identification, and when I visited Cuba and had the chance to participate in lengthy journalistic talks with Castro, I did not hesitate to achnowledge his vigorous personality as a leader, his brilliant intelligence and his clear political formation. But I find it incongruous that the Cuban leader, who has every right to identify himself politically with the Soviet Union, would assume the nonalined leadership while introducing a new ideological concept favorable to one of the world's big powers. The idea that Cuba might be a nonalined country is unacceptable, not because it has a socialist regime, but because the Havana government has remained identified with Soviet political interests in all world crisis areas. Even though we might differ from the positions adopted by Cuban diplomacy, this stance by Castro is very understandable because in the fateful and difficult years of the harsh U.S. embargo against Cuba, when it was subjected to the diplomatic and commercial isolation decreed by Washington, the Soviet Union offered Cuba the economic and military aid that saved its revolution.

It is all right if within the terms of a political and ideological commitment Fidel Castro defends his alliance with Moscow. That decision must be respected.

But what the Cuban leader cannot do is unfold politically in order to present himself --as if he had been gifted with the power of ubiquity--both as a statesman identified with one of the world's big political and military blocs and as a leader of the nonalined countries, that is, of the countries supposed to be politically equidistant from both Moscow and Washington, without equidistance meaning hostility.

It seems, however, that not only Cuba itself has forced its position upon the nonalined countries. Quite a large number of the countries in attendance in Havana are very closely linked politically and militarily with the Soviet Union

Our own country, Panama, has a very particular situation among the nonalined which, nonetheless, differs markedly from Cuba's case. Under the Canal Neutrality and Defense Treaty, Panama maintains military links with the United States for the specific task of defending the waterway. Furthermore, the canal treaty mechanism establishes an entire process of alliance and coordination between the two countries, which doubtless has political connotations.

According to the Bandung conference agreements, which gave birth to the nonalined movement, no country having military or political ties with either of the two large powers, or which had foreign military bases on their territory, could belong to the movement. Although Panama might not be strictly fulfilling these requirements of the original and chemically-pure nonalined movement--which, by the way, most of the countries represented in Havana violate--its independent foreign policy, marked by solidarity with all peoples fighting for their liberation, as was Nicaragua's case, grant Panama the moral and political right to demand its seat within the nonalined movement.

LABOR COURTS FOR CANAL ZONE APPROVED

PA021408 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 2 Sep 79 p A-1 PA

[Text] Panama's Legislative Council has approved establishment of labor courts in the area which is now the Canal Zone which will be turned over to Panama on Oct. 1 of this year. The courts, which will be operated in accordance with this country's labor code and laws, will handle cases dealing with private agencies and all those to be established under the Government of Panama. The labor courts are planned for both sides of the isthmus and will operate under jurisdiction of Panama's Labor Ministry.

REPORTAGE ON GENERAL, INDEFINITE TEACHERS' STRIKE

48-Hour Work Stoppage

PA312323 Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 1616 GMT 31 Aug 79 PA

[Interview with teacher Marcos Alarcon by Miguel Antonio Bernal, at the Republic of Venezuela School--presumably recorded; date not given]

[Excerpt] Let's have instructor Marcos Alarcon for Radio Hogar listeners, who will say a few words before we close. [Begin Alarcon recording] Good morning, dear listeners. Above all I would like to report to the public that because of the disrespectful, rather irresponsible response of the minister of education to our demands, because of his refusal--in this way slighting the group of teachers in front of the Republic of Venezuela School--we have declared a 48-hour stoppage, and will wait until the minister changes his mind and makes good his word that he is a minister open to dialog. We have proof that he is imperious, domineering and sometimes even offensive.

If before that time the minister does not change his answer so that it satisfies our demands, we will continue with an indefinite stoppage.

I believe that the community has to be aware that our struggle is also the struggle of the Panamanian people because we teachers are the people.[end recording]

Start of Indefinite Strike

PA050253 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 4 Sep 79 PA

[Text] The Association of Professors and the Movement of Independent Teachers decreed an indefinite general strike this afternoon after waiting for 5 minutes for the education minister to go and talk to them at the Justo Arosemena Avenue. Complying with what they had promised in the morning, the professors and teachers who were gathering at the Republic of Venezuela School went to the main entrance of the Education Ministry building a few minutes before 1630 in order to wait for a call to dialog. While they waited, they chanted slogans against Education Ministry officials and the educational and administrative policy being followed by [Education Minister] Gustavo Garcia de Paredes.

The announcement that a national indefinite strike was in order came after the waiting period was up. According to the leaders, the decision was made because the Education Ministry failed to change its reply to the list of teachers' demands during the deadline given. The picketing was carried out under the best possible order and included the participation of provincial delegates who later left for their point of origin in order to officially announce the outcome of the waiting period which, according to the leadership, ended at 1630 today. The problem in the education sector has evidently become a crisis with the announcement of the teachers' general indefinite strike.

Education Ministry Communique

PA061228 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 5 Sep 79 PA

[Text] In response to the indefinite strike announced by educators yesterday, the Education Ministry released the following communique this morning:

In view of the indefinite strike announced as of Wednesday by the Professors' Association and the authentic Independent Teachers Movement, and after consulting with representatives of parents, students and educators, the Education Ministry asks all parents to send their children to school tomorrow, Thursday 6 September.

All teachers and professors are notified they must resume their activities tomorrow. Those who do not comply will be sanctioned in accordance with the law. The Education Ministry guarantees to the parents and students that all necessary measures will be adopted in order to fulfill the schedule established in the school calendar.

Once again the Education Ministry reiterates its invitation to a dialog with the country's educational organizations within a framework of respect and professional dignity, in order to seek solutions that benefit both students and Panamanian society in general.

Private School Educators' Participation

PA061229 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0301 GMT 6 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpts] Panama City, 5 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Association of Private School Educators decided tonight to join the indefinite strike being staged by their colleagues in the country's public schools. By a 17-2 vote, the association decided to join the strike currently being staged by some 24,000 public teachers who are demanding salary increases and a new professional roster [escalafon]

A current law, known as "Law 22," regulates salaries and categories, but the Authentic Independent Teachers Movement and the Association of Professors of the Republic oppose this law, which they regard as far removed from their labor aspirations.

[Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish at 2315 GMT on 31 August states that the Association of Private School Educators decided this afternoon not to join the 48-hour nationwide strike called by public school teachers for Monday and Tuesday [3 and 4 September]. Ten chapters opposed joining the strike but suggested that they should remain vigilant in the face of events on Monday and Tuesday]

Claim of 100 Percent Support

PA070019 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpt] The striking teachers today said they had received a 100-percent support from their colleagues throughout the country and requested, as a minimum, the total revision of the educational system and the wage scale. Let us hear an interview by our worker, Migdalia Fuentes:

[Begin recording--Fuentes] Professor Ortiz, how have the teachers responded to your most recent call for a strike for an indefinite period of time, and what are your future plans?

[Ortiz] The Panamanian teachers have given us 100-percent support for the strike requested by the three honest organizations of the country: the Movement of Independent Teachers, the Association of Professors, and the Private Schools Teachers Association. Our plans for the future are the following: Inasmuch as we have reached a deadlock, a strategic point on the part of the government, we teachers are going to take the initiative. We are going to send an open letter to the people, and copies to the president of the republic and the minister of education. In this letter, we will state that we are looking forward to a dialog, but a dialog that will include the three organizations I mentioned earlier.

Also, we wish to know if the dialog will be based on the answers given by the education minister or based on our draft wage bill. If the government feels that the answers given by the education minister are the definitive word, then I think the president of the republic should explain to the people why those answers are definitive. If these are not definitive, then the president should send the minister a note telling him to open the dialog today.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR--Panama City, 31 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--New Nicaraguan Ambassador Jose Pasos Marciao and Israeli Ambassador Khanakia 'Olami today presented their credentials to President Royo. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2358 GMT 31 Aug 79 PA]

COSTA RICA

SIMON BOLIVAR BRIGADE CANNOT REMAIN IN COUNTRY

PA051740 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Francisco Peralta, legal adviser of the Public Security Ministry, has said that according to an evaluation made of each of the seven members of the Simon Bolivar Brigade, it has been concluded that they cannot be considered political exiles. Peralta added that Costa Rica is negotiating with some Caribbean governments to receive the members of the brigade--four Colombian citizens, a Chilean citizen, a Bolivian citizen and an Ecuadorean citizen. The brigade was expelled from Nicaragua several days ago, charged with forming Trotskiyite unions opposed to the Sandinist revolution. Peralta said the brigade members could be deported to Cuba, Venezuela or other countries. He said he had studied each foreigner's file in order to determine whether they could remain in our country as political exiles. However, the brigade members did not turn in any evidence or documents that could have aided them.

TWO SOMOZA ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS GRANTED ASYLUM

PA031952 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Donald Spencer, former president of the Nicaraguan National Development Institute, and Luis Emilio (Mindez) Padilla, former secretary of the institute's executive director, have asked for asylum in our country. The two former Somoza administration officials were able to leave their country and reach Costa Rica to request asylum. After studying their request, it was decided to grant political asylum to them according to a resolution issued by the Foreign Policy Department at the Foreign Ministry.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TEACHERS, PUBLIC EMPLOYEES STRIKE

Carazo Address to Nation

PA061320 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0130 GMT 6 Sep 79 PA

[Speech to the nation by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo--live; place not given]

[Excerpts] Good evening, Costa Ricans. Leaders of teachers and of a sector of public employeees have promoted a series of work stoppages in the past few days which eventually will lead to an indefinite strike if, as they say, their demands are not satisfied. These stoppages and the strike to come are most unjust and inopportune actions taken against the country, the government and the Costa Rican children, who also have rights to be satisfied.

I respect the teachers and public employees' rights. I used to be a teacher and at present I am a public employee. I know their problems, needs and hopes. For this reason and for my own personal reasons, the education reform, on which we are working hard and with dedication, has become one of the government's priority projects. The same is true of the administrative reform, to which we have dedicated all of our time since the beginning of our administration, and soon it will be a matter of pride for the country.

We want the teachers and public employees to better themselves and fulfill their ambitions, but since we represent authority, we cannot permit them to violate the law, to harm the nation's economy or to neglect their duties toward the children and citizens of this country.

Despite the chaotic fiscal condition in which we found the country when we took over the government, in a few weeks we managed to finance the salary increase that public employees and teachers had demanded from the previous government and which was left for us to solve. We took over the government with a 3-billion colones deficit and a public expenditure never seen before in the country's history. But in 1978 we managed to save over 1 billion colones and we were able to finance the teachers' salary increase. I am mentioning these facts so you will know the government's attitude in this respect.

This year public employees and teachers asked for another salary increase. The government immediately started a dialog with them, and for approximately 6 months the vice president, the education minister and Finance Ministry top officials have been holding talks with representatives of the public employees and teachers.

During the first meetings the government set forth the following guidelines for the negotiations: to maintain the purchasing power of our currency so as not to give the workers a false or deceptive increase; to grant them an increase to compensate for the real increase in the cost of living; to adopt measures to reduce the increase in the cost of living; to consider two undeniable facts--the energy crisis and the huge deficit left by the previous government which threatened our currency's value; a firm intention not to implement any measure or salary increase which would cause inflation, which is the worst scourge of the low-income groups; to increase salaries according to our real incomes obtained from new taxes and to see that the new taxes do not affect the country's production or low-income groups.

The government not only financed the teachers' salary increase, amounting to 250 million colones, but also increased the amount deductible from the income tax return for all Costa Ricans earning up to 40,000 colones per year. This meant a sacrifice for the government, which lost 80 million colones annually in taxes.

Against whom are these strike and stoppages aimed if we negotiated for 6 months, outlined specific objectives, approved programs that were clear and beneficial for the country; if we have a noninflationary specific solution, worked hard and served the teachers and public employees and the Legislative Assembly in trying to find a solution?

The government cannot remain indifferent in the face of these facts--especially when it has shown enough proof of its good faith, a permament willingness to hold a dialog and shown its belief in the economic principles which were used to finance the teachers and public employees salary increase without causing galloping inflation, which would have had a pernicious effect on all Costa Ricans.

For this reason the government feels it has moral authority to request that the law be respected and that the citizens who need to use public services, and the children and youths, should not have to see the law broken, because we will have to enforce the law in view of the violence unleashed by the leaders of the teachers and public employees.

Therefore, the government will use all legal means in its power to safeguard the principle of the law. This is the least that a responsible government, which has vowed to defend the law and citizen's rights, can do.

Beginning of Strike

PA061801 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Public employees began striking today at 0600 in response to the call from the National Association of Public Employees [ANEP].

All Public Works Ministry offices in the Atlantic area, Guanacaste and Puntarenas, including Cartago, open at 0600. In Cartago and Turrialba administrative personnel are working as usual. In Limon the workers closed the ministry's training school [plantel] and did not report for work. Only the engineering and administrative sections are working in that port. So far the strike is partial.

ANEP Secretary General Jose Fabio Araya Monge said that neither ANEP nor the teachers could avoid the strikes. He said they held constant talks with the executive branch and the Legislative Assembly but both refused to solve the conflict even though they can do so. They are responsible for the disruption of social peace in Costa Rica, he added.

Meanwhile the postal, telecommunications and telegraph employees have not gone on strike, as the remaining public employees apparently will do. The National Association of Telecommunication Workers decided that the services rendered by its members must not be halted and they will work as usual.

According to Radio Reloj reporters in the city and neighboring municipalities, there are very few students in the schools. They have apparently heeded the call of the teachers, who said they would not work today.

EL SALVADOR

U.S. CRITICIZED FOR 'BLOCKING TOURISM'

PA052014 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1728 GMT 5 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 5 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Chamber of Tourism said here today that the United States is blocking tourism to this country. He also said the U.S. ambassador has offered no hope that the measure will be lifted. Peter Dumas, president of the Chamber of Tourism, said that the violence which has been occurring throughout Salvadoran territory and the "dramatic reportage of it at the international level" are some of the causes of the recession being experienced by this Central American country in the area of tourism. Dumas added that the "industry without chimneys" is facing serious difficulties here since foreign travel agents do not include El Salvador in their plans.

Dumas disclosed that the State Department had warned U.S. citizens of the risk of visiting this nation "unless they have specific business or personal reason to travel there at this time." Dumas said that this warning, which appeared recently in TRAVEL WEEKLY magazine, states that there have been a series of disorders in El Salvador, with periods of great violence followed by periods of relative calm. The tourism official said that these statements have led to an almost complete paralysis of tourist activities in this Central American republic, where large-scale tourist programs are being developed at the initiative of private enterprises, with government support.

Dumas said that he and other leaders of the Chamber of Tourism had visited U.S. Ambassador Frank J. Devine, to ask him to intervene with the State Department to have the measure rescinded. He said that the measure has led to a boycott of the country's budding tourist industry. After reminding his visitors of the violent events which have occurred in El Salvador, the diplomat promised only to inform the State Department of their request. Dumas said that the chamber is "confused and disconcerted by the attitude of the U.S. Embassy."

Acts of violence by leftist and rightist extremists have caused many deaths in the republic, but the government is currently making efforts to halt them. It has announced free elections to be held in March 1980 as well as freedom for Salvadorans in political exile to return to the country.

PRESIDENT'S BROTHER MURDERED 6 SEPTEMBER

PA070341 Paris AFP in Spanish 0313 GMT 7 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Sep (AFP)--It was officially reported here that Jose Romero, 58-year old brother of Salvadoran President Gen Carlos Humberto Romero, was murdered today at 2000 (0200 GMT). The crime occurred in the city of Apopa, approximately 15 km north of San Salvador, where Romero lived. The reports given so far only indicate that Romero was riddled with bullets by several unknown individuals who were waiting for him at the entrance to his home. Romero was engaged in the transportation industry. He managed several bus companies. None of the clandestine groups operating here have yet claimed responsibility for the attack which took the life of the Salvadoran president's brother. Jose Romero's family lives in Chalatenango, approximately 70 km north of San Salvador. It was unofficially reported that although President Romero's family was never threatened, they always took precautions, fearing an attack. There are three subversive groups operating in this country which are considered the most important. They are: the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces, the Revolutionary People's Army and the Armed Forces of National Resistance.

ANTIGOVERNMENT GROUPS OCCUPY 14 CHURCHES

PA041311 Paris AFP in Spanish 2212 GMT 3 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Sep (AFP)--A total of 14 Salvadoran Catholic churches, including the cathedral and Rosario Temple in this capital, are presently occupied by antigovernment groups, it was confirmed here today. The occupants are protesting on loudspeakers the arrest of their leaders and "military operations in peasant sectors." The situation caused Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, archbishop of San Salvador, to read his Sunday sermon yesterday in the Sacred Heart Basilica instead of the cathedral, as is customary. Viewed as the government's harshest critic, Monsignor Romero reiterated in his sermon that the church frowns on church occupations but approves of the occupants' demands. The demonstrators belong mostly to the United Popular Action Front, the Catholic Peasants Federation and the 28 February Popular Leagues.

POLICE AGENTS RESIGN FROM POSTS AFTER BEING ATTACKED

PA312311 Paris AFP in Spanish 0519 GMT 31 Aug 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Aug (AFP)--Eighteen police agents from the San Miguel municipality, the third most important in the country, today presented their collective resignations. The resignations came only one day after the San Miguel police barracks was attacked by a clandestine group. One of the agents was seriously wounded in the attack. The resigning agents prefer to leave their profession rather than be exposed to the subversive elements. The San Miguel municipality is approximately 140 km west of here.

GUATEMALA

VICE PRESIDENT WILL NOT BE ASKED TO RESIGN

PA051440 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 5 Sep 79 PA

[Text] The president, Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia, does not share the opinion expressed by certain politicians that he should ask the vice president, Dr Francisco Villagran Kramer, to resign.

This was reported by newsman Carlos Toledo Vielman, secretary of public relations of the presidency, in response to newsmen's questions about rumors to this effect. Toledo Vielman added that even though the secretaries general of two political parties of the [word indistinct] broad front have already stated that no such intention exists, it is advisable for the public to know the president's thoughts on the issue. In addition, Toledo Vielman pointed out that just as President Lucas Garcia had backed Dr Villagran Kramer as his running mate in the past elections, the president will maintain this support until the end of his term because both were elected by popular will. The secretary also said that the presidential term is 4 years, and General Lucas Garcia will maintain his stand with regard to popular election of Dr Francisco Villagran Kramer as vice president.

NICARAGUA

BORGE COMMENTS ON CHILE, CUBA, U.S. OTHER FOREIGN RELATIONS

PA062214 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1949 GMT 6 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 6 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The new Nicaraguan Government advocates the establishment of diplomatic relations with all of the governments of the world without ideological distinction but there are Nicaraguan Government officials who feel that no relations should be established with the Chilean regime of Gen Augusto Pinochet.

Tomas Borge, the influential leader of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the interior minister, told foreign correspondents here today that he does not personally favor the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Pinochet government. Expanding on the subject, Borge added: "If they get upset because of my honest opinion, let them get upset, and if they want to break relations with us because of it, let them break relations."

Borge described the relations of the Sandinist revolutionary government with the United States as normal.

He said that he met with U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Pezzulo recently. Pezzulo requested the release of a U.S. citizen who had business dealings with Somoza; the release was granted as a gesture of "good will."

Regarding the request for weapons to the Carter government, Borge said that the Sandinist People's Army needs them to complete the necessary arsenal for its armored forces in general and its artillery forces in particular. We prefer the U.S. market, but if it is closed to us then we will have to seek another, possibly the European market, Borge warned.

Regarding the situation with the other Central American countries, Borge reiterated the intention of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction to maintain friendly ties with the neighboring country of Honduras and the other countries north of the Isthmus.

A European newsman asked him about foreign reports which refer to effective Sandinist help to subversive movements in Guatemala and El Salvador. The best help we can give these sister nations is the consolidation of our revolution. We cannot give any physical help but we can give our political and moral solidarity. Our Central American revolutionary friends--who are struggling for their liberation and against poverty--must understand this, Tomas Borge replied.

He further stated that a beautiful gesture to the Sandinsit revolution was that the foreigners who fought on our side have returned to their countries and we appreciate that even more.

Within the same topic of international relations, the Nicaraguan interior minister stressed the solidarity and support of the Cuban people and government for the revolutionary government of that Central American nation. The Cuban people, he said, are one of our best allies and friends in Latin America and are the ones who have helped us the most. If they were allowed to move to Nicaragua, Cuba would be left without inhabitants.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT OFFERS UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS

PA021523 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1725 GMT 1 Sep 79 PA

[Text] The Education Ministry has issued the following communique: The Ministry of Education hereby announces that, through an educational cooperation program between the governments of Nicaragua and Cuba, it is in a position to offer 40 scholarships for full university or technical studies in Cuba in those branches of learning considered of high priority for the country's reconstruction. The scholarships include round trip passage, tuition, textbooks, food, health services, housing and cash for personal expenses. All applicants must submit their previous credits. Scholarships will be awarded by a special committee of the Ministry of Education through a contest.

1,000 CUBAN TEACHERS TO WORK IN SCHOOLS

PA011426 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 1 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Havana--Some 1,000 Cuban primary school teachers will be leaving soon for Nicaragua in accordance with a protocol signed by both countries, reported Reinaldo Gonzalez, second secretary of the Science and Education Workers Union. During the annual plenum of the organization in this capital, Gonzales affirmed that the aid includes the assigning of a school for Nicaraguan children on Isle of Youth, 150 km south of here, which will begin operating in September. He added that toward the end of this month the contingent will be ready to depart and that the work in Nicaragua will be in outlying rural areas and in a nation devastated by the genocide of the Somozist dictatorship.

104 MORE STUDENTS LEAVE FOR CUBA

PA042014 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 4 Sep 79 PA

[Text] In keeping with the Cuban Government's offer of educational aid, 104 more students left for Cuba at 0800 today. They will take special courses and receive technical training in that fraternal nation. This makes 229 Nicaraguans to have been welcomed so far by the Cuban revolutionary government. Of those who left today, 30 are from Nueva Segovia, 30 from [words indistinct] and 44 from Chinandega Department.

GDR TO HELP SET UP COTTON-PROCESSING TEXTILE PLANTS

PA062154 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 6 Sep 79 PA

[Text] (Gerard For), GDR ambassador to Nicaragua, announced during an interview granted to La Voz de Nicaragua [Managua Domestic Service] that his country will soon help in the installation of textile plants so that Nicaraguan cotton may be processed here and will not have to be sold entirely on international markets, which many times impose [word indistinct] on prices. Thus, we will obtain more foreign exchange and will generate employment for many Nicaraguan comrades.

SANDINISTS HONOR FIGHTERS WITH NEW RANKS

PA031204 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1526 GMT 2 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 2 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Joint National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] yesterday afternoon awarded the ranks commander of the revolution and guerrilla commander to a large group of fighters who participated in the overthrow of the past Nicaraguan regime. At a mass rally in Revolution Plaza to close the "heroic Pancasan effort," the directorate decided to publicly and officially pay tribute to the fighters for their struggle. The new "commanders of the revolution" and "guerrilla commanders" were characterized as "strategic cadres for the future." An FSLN communique notes that the revolutionary and guerrilla commanders, who come from various Nicaraguan social sectors, culminated a long phase of struggle--many of them having given their lives--to achieve social justice and to end exploitation of men, misery and ignorance.

The closing of the "heroic Pancasan effort" was characterized as the proper "historic day" for announcing the rank awards. Pancasan is the name of a mountain in northern Nicaragua where 12 years ago a poorly armed guerrilla column "full of fervor and revolutionary faith" faced a numerically and materially superior army. The military defeat of the FSLN in Pancasan has been characterized as a political victory that indicated the road to follow to overthrow the Somoza regime.

The list of "revolutionary commanders" includes Tomas Borge Martinez (the present interior minister), Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez (a legendary Mexican guerrilla), member of the Government of National Reconstruction Junta Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Henry Ruiz Hernandez and Army Commander in Chief Humberto Ortega Saavedra. Other "revolutionary commanders" are Agrarian Reform Minister [as received] Jaime Wheelock Roman, Bayardo Arce Castano, Carlos Nunez Tellez and Luis Carrion Cruz. Some of the Sandinist fighters who received the rank of "guerrilla commander" are (Army Chief of Staff) Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo, William Ramirez, Francisco Rivera, Eden Pastora Gomez--Commander Cero--Dora Maria Tellez, Hilario Sanchez, Hugo Torres and Walter Ferrety, leaders of the attack on the National Palace in August 1978. Other "guerrilla commanders" are Jose Valdivia, Omar Cabezas, Monica Baltodano, Javier Carrion McDonough, Julio Ramos, Leopoldo Rivas, Elias Noguera, Mauricio Valenzuela, Manuel Salvatierra and Sergio Mendoza.

ARMY ORGANIZES POLITICAL-CULTURAL TRAINING SECTION

PA010416 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 31 Aug 79 PA

[Statement by Humberto Ortega Saavedra, Sandinist army commander in chief, to newsmen on 31 August in Managua--recorded]

[Text] Comrade Roberto Sanchez is going to be in charge of the Political and Cultural Training Section. The reason for organizing this section is to teach the troops to understand the historic roots of the Sandinist revolutionary process and that our culture must stem from those same roots. While they are being trained, they will learn to understand the correlation of forces in today's world. In this manner we expect to improve their conduct as revolutionaries. This will also help in better organizing our troops, so that they are more efficient. To the degree that we become more disciplined--not a discipline imposed by military methods--and aware of the problems that confront national reconstruction, and aware of our historic heritage and great experiences, we are going to consolidate our present and future.

CLASS ON SANDINIST POWER TO BE GIVEN TO ARMY

PA050405 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Sep 79 PA

[Text] "Sandinist Power" will be the name of a new subject to be taught to the members of the Sandinist People's Army. Comrade Marcos Valle, in charge of the political and cultural section of the Sandinist army, has reported that the subjects which will be studied by the members of the Sandinist People's Army to increase their political and cultural level include one called "Sandinist Power." He added that this subject will enable all combatants to remain up to-date-on the national and international situation. This subject will deal with material beginning with the victory of the popular Sandinist revolution. They will study the relationship between the army and the government. They will also study the role the Sandinist People's Army should play in Nicaragua's revolutionary process. Other subjects besides this one will also be taught. They include Nicaraguan history and geography and the history of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

POPULAR MILITIAS TO PUBLISH NEWSPAPER

PA032220 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 3 Sep 79 PA

[Text] EL MILICIANO will be the name of the newspaper that will be published by the popular militias. The newspaper till begin circulation next week with 2,000 issues. It will be free of charge. This was reported by Marcos Somarriba, commander of popular militias in Managua. He added that the newspaper will publish more copies later after arrangements are made to distribute it throughout the country.

MILITIA OFFICIAL SAYS SOMOZIST GROUPS STILL ACTIVE

PA040314 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 3 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Some groups of Somozists, members of Somoza's former army, are still active in some sectors of Nicaragua, Marcos Somarriba, chief of the People's Militia central office in Managua, reported. He said that these Somozist bands are attacking, harassing and committing other crimes against the population in Las Mesas de Acicaya, near Tipitapa, and in San Rafael del Sur. Somarriba said that militiamen have been dispatched to those sectors where the Somozists are still active.

GOVERNMENT CREATES HUMAN RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT INSTITUTE

PA032333 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1824 GMT 3 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 3 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government issued a decree yesterday which creates the "Nicaraguan Institute of Human Resources and the Environment." The decree which creates the institute states that the state will be responsible for the overall direction and rational exploitation of natural resources and the environment. However, part of the handling of such resources can be assigned to corporations and companies when the state deems it advisable. Jorge Jenkin, director of the institute, told newsmen that the institute was created to eliminate the anarchic situation that existed in the handling of natural resources during the "Somozist era." He noted that four ministries of the former regime spent 36 million cordobas ($3.6 million) in studies, projects and plans connected with natural resources. These studies, projects and plans at such high cost "did not correspond to the level of poverty and backwardness of Nicaragua," he stated.

Now a single organization will rationally manage the programs for conservation and exploitation of natural resources in Nicaragua. He added that in the past natural resources were exploited by a small minority, but that from now on "the idea, spirit and philosophy is that the entire patrimony of natural resources and environment is strictly social and, therefore, must be at the service of the people."

CHAMORRO ASSASSINATION INFORMATION OFFICE OPENED

PA052021 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1933 GMT 5 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 5 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government has opened a special office that will receive from the public information in connection with the assassination of newsman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal on 10 January 1978. The office operates in the Ministry of Government, which is located on the second floor of the Heroes of the Revolution Palace in this capital.

Consuelo Orue de Guilmore, who is in charge of human relations in the Government Ministry Complaint Department, has been assigned to receive all information that will help in the investigation of the assassination of the newsman who for 25 years directed the daily LA PRENSA of this capital.

A Managua judge has declared void almost all the proceedings in connection with the investigation of Chamorro's assassination. However, the judicial official declared valid arrest warrants issued during the Somoza era against persons charged with the intellectual or material participation in the death of Chamorro Cardenal.

400 STRIKING FREE ZONE EMPLOYEES STAGE DEMONSTRATIONS

PA311543 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Some 400 employees of the free zone [zona franca] today staged demonstrations at the various factories there. The demonstrating workers are employees of the Bluefields and (Dona Tercera) companies and are on strike to protest irregular actions.

The employees of the Bluefields Company allege that one employee was fired unjustifiably, which is why they are striking. The employees of (Dona Tercera) called a strike in support of their fellow workers at the Bluefields Company.

Negotiations between the workers and management were to begin this morning, and the Ministry of Labor sent two representatives and mediators.

The list of demands presented by the Carlos Fonseca Union of the Bluefields Company includes other points, such as mistreatment by supervisors, leave without pay, disavowal of social security (?certificates) in case of absences and other issues.

The free zone was created by the Somozist system so that foreign companies could receive preferential treatment in the form of tax exemptions and exemptions from payment for water, lights, telephones, guards and so forth. In addition, the wages paid by these companies have never been in line with Nicaragua's economic situation, and what Somozism alleged when it created the free zone, to the effect that foreign techniques would be introduced, turned out to be false since all the types of work done in this zone had been known in Nicaragua for a long time.

COMMENTARY SAYS U.S. SEEKING INFLUENCE IN CARIBBEAN

PA061728 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 5 Sep 79 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] U.S. diplomat Phillip Harris made an almost secret visit in the past few days to several countries in the eastern Caribbean. His mission was intended to reinforce the U.S. military and political presence in the area. It was learned that Harris found support for his mission only in Antigua, which is goverened by a semicolonial, reactionary government.

For many years Washington has been seeking to strengthen its position in the Caribbean and has concentrated even more effort on this since progressive governments came to power in Grenda, Dominica and St Lucia, countries which have just joined the nonalined movement, the first as a full member and the other two as observers.

U.S. investments in the English-speaking Caribbean surpass $3 billion, while trade with the area amounts to more than $6 billion. In addition, the United States receives 65 percent of the bauxite mined in the Caribbean area and 25 percent of the sugar produced there. In order to protect those monopolistic interests, Washington is attempting to increase its military presence in the eastern Caribbean and to form a force for alleged regional defense. This idea was conceived during a meeting between the British Government and leaders of several English-speaking islands, some of which are still subject to colonial domination by the United Kingdom. The reactionary character of this military force has been denounced by the governments of Grenada, St Lucia and Dominica.

The United States, which has continually resorted to military aggression to subjugate the countries of our America, maintains large military contingents in the Caribbean, always against the will of the peoples where they are located. The draft final document of the sixth nonalined summit conference, which has been meeting in Havana since Monday, denounced the presence of 14,000 U.S. soldiers in Cuba, Puerto Rico and Panama against the wishes of those Caribbean countries. The document, which condemns the presence of military bases in the area, states that the United States also maintains troops, either permanently or provisionally, in Antigua, Barbados, the Bahamas and Trinidad and Tobago. However, no matter how hard the U.S. imperialists try to prevent it, our America is one of the world's regions in which the peoples struggle most actively and thoroughly for emancipation from the colonial yoke imposed upon them by Washington after it replaced European rule in economic, political and military control of the nations on the continent.

The victory of the Cuban revolution more than 20 years ago and the recent people's victory in Nicaragua show that the time is long past in which Washington could consider the countries south of the Rio Grande as its safe backyard for planting investments.

The still-oppressed peoples of the Caribbean, Central America and the Southern Cone, where fascist regimes abound, are stepping up their struggles against the oppressive native oligarchies and the imperialists. In this struggle against bloody tyrannies, the peoples can count on the solidarity of the progressive nations of the world. They also have the support of the nonalined movement, which will surely reiterate this support--already expressed on other occasions--now that the sixth summit conference of that group of nations is meeting in Cuba. Solidarity will also be extended to those people of our America who, along with their governments, are faced with aggression and destabilizing attempts by U.S. imperialism.